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ELSIE'S STAR-ANGEL;
OR,
"Contentment Better than a Crown."

Eva sat [illegible] in her chamber, silent and sorrowful. [illegible] the pretty [illegible] of her [illegible] the garden below she saw the [illegible] sweet perfume [illegible] through the open [illegible] and afar off, [illegible] could be heard the tinkling sound of a [illegible], and the wild, clear [illegible] of some nightingale serenade was borne to her ears upon the evening wind.—Why was the maiden sorrowful, when her [illegible] loved her—when wealth and elegance surrounded her, and [illegible] was laid upon the shrine of her [illegible] and beauty? Alas! Eva was not contented.

"Eva," whispered a sweet voice beside her, and a hand clasped hers caressingly.

She turned away her head to hide the foolish tears which glittered upon her dark lashes, but spoke not.

The mother knelt beside the arm-chair where Eva was sitting, and drew her daughter's head down upon her shoulder.

"Eva, you are [illegible] you are neither ill nor wearied, but, you are discontented.—My darling child, chase these evil spirits from your heart, that they may not whisper of unhappiness and discontent. Ah, if you did but know it, 'Contentment is far better than a crown;' and now, listen to me but for a few moments, and I will relate a simple, yet profitable story, which teaches what little things [illegible] make the good contented and happy."

And there, beside the vine shadowed window, with no [illegible] save that of the silver moon; [illegible] Him who heareth all, the mother [illegible] her child.

Far away in the Southern part of Germany, dwelt a poor child, called Elsie, and her old god-mother. Happiness smiled not when Elsie was born, but folded her rainbow-wings silently over her rude cradle.—Her godmother was harsh and stern; and no smile of love, no soft and gentle voice, ever soothed her sorrowful childhood. Elsie's only refuge from the harsh voice and angry eye of her stern relative, was her chamber, a little, low garret room, with but one window, which opened out upon a small patch of ground, and an old oak tree, that just shaded the window with its green leaves.—Here, after toiling hard all day with her godmother, to procure a scanty meal, would Elsie repair to her humble straw bed, and hum little songs very softly that she had learnt from the peasant children, or to think over her sorrows and weep bitter tears. Once, when her godmother had punished her severely for some slight offence, the poor child flew to her garret room, and closing the door, threw herself upon her straw bed in an agony of tears.

It was evening, and all seemed dark to her room, when, suddenly, a little stream of silver light [illegible] the bare floor, like the smile of a good spirit lisping the darkness. Elsie looked out through the open window, and observed, for the first time a beautiful [illegible] star [illegible] through the green leaves. Instantly her tears were dried, and she even laughed to see how cunningly it winked at her with its large bright eye. She wondered if God had not sent it there to watch and comfort her in her young sorrows; she was [illegible] she would confide in the beautiful star. Elsie knelt down beside the window and watched the twinkling [illegible].

"Oh, thou beautiful star," she murmured, "wilt thou [illegible] ers [illegible]?"

And the star [illegible] the velvet leaves, and seemed [illegible].

The child [illegible] and bent [illegible] light, and [illegible] then she crept [illegible] back to her [illegible] happiness.

From that night Elsie seemed [illegible].—She [illegible]ly; was ever kind and [illegible].—[illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] with her low lot, now that [illegible] to sympathize [illegible] godmother [illegible] tenderness to [illegible].

Every night did Elsie listen to her [illegible] to talk to the star which gazed so kindly at her through the tree. And in the night of her star she saw many [illegible] things,—spirits of fairy brightness, [illegible] that danced [illegible] and the roses of happiness; and soft, gentle faces whose [illegible] eyes seemed to glance [illegible] and playingly [illegible].

One day [illegible] godmother was taken ill and died, and Elsie was left alone in the cottage with no companion but the star.—But she led [illegible] life, and the star-angel [illegible]. So Elsie sat all day at her spinning-wheel, singing gaily, and at night slept on her straw bed, while the star was winking and watching her.

Now, since the stern godmother was no longer there, the peasant children were not afraid, but came often to the cottage to visit Elsie and listen to her sweet songs. And, as she grew older, she formed a little school, and studied herself, that she might instruct the poor children in reading and writing.—When their tasks were all finished, she would sit upon the wooden bench, near the door, with her favorite little pupil, Nanuette, beside her, and repeat to them again and again the story of her sorrowful childhood, and her strange, yet beautiful comforter; which tale they delighted to hear more than all the rest. But, after a while, Elsie grew thin and pale, and could teach no more, but was obliged to keep her bed.

One day, when all her young scholars came to visit her, she called them to her bed-side and [illegible] first [illegible] her a last "good-[illegible]" now that she was dying. The [illegible] and wept; [illegible] Nanuette [illegible] her [illegible] long [illegible] tresses.

"My [illegible]," [illegible] Elsie, [illegible] hardships [illegible] great —[illegible] always [illegible] is a [illegible] than any [illegible] greatness [illegible]. [illegible] remember thy Elsie."

Nanuette [illegible] to kiss her pale cheek, but it was very cold. Poor Elsie was dead.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] was finished, and [illegible] her hand still clasped [illegible]. She was weeping. [illegible] that she had [illegible] she disturbed [illegible] the flow of her [illegible].

Eva had learned a profitable lesson, and she turned [illegible] never to be discontented again, when Providence had showered so [illegible] blessings [illegible]. And [illegible] the Angel of Contentment [illegible].

Cincinnati, June 23, 18[illegible].

Management of Boys.

Mr. Goodman was a disciplinarian. He was the greatest hand for a kicking cow, a fractious pair of steers, a [illegible], a discontented boy, or even a [illegible] being.

He [illegible] embraced all the [illegible] of patent medicines, and was good [illegible]" to which [illegible].

He conquered them all with the spirit of kindness. This was never assumed, but it welled out from his great and good heart, like clear [illegible] at the cool fountain. Goodman could [illegible] triumph. He knew how to hold his ground by the encouragement which he offered to all to do right.

But [illegible] Nathan's [illegible]. Nathan was not a bad boy, in the main. Perhaps he was like the lost "shovel," [illegible] by exposure and neglect. When [illegible] was young and tender, his father had never [illegible] kind words [illegible] the affections of [illegible]. Nathan had done "many "a good deal [illegible]" Nobody said [illegible]. But let the [illegible] and the cows get a taste of the corn, let the cart [illegible] a post [illegible] and then, when going through a narrow [illegible] and Nathan was [illegible] that he never was able to get quite back again to his former standing. All blame, no praise. Nathan *was* discouraged. Nathan had rashly thought of taking [illegible] and [illegible] leave of home.

Now farmer Goodman never did a job by the halves. To tell the truth he was glad to have his advice solicited. He felt that he might do something for Nathan yet. But first he must tell John Wheeler plainly where he was wrong in his management of his boy. He did so. John heard every word. He believed he had not acted wisely, nor as a parent should. Goodman's frank advice he considered gospel.

"Now look at my George," said Mr. Goodman. "Do you think he is a discouraged boy?"

"George is a wonder," said Nathan's father. He is so ambitious and smart about his work. I wish Nathan was as good a boy."

"But I never scold George," said Mr. Goodman. "He don't need it."

"Does Nathan always, when you rebuke him so sharply?"

John Wheeler stopped to think. Had he done so before giving his cutting reprimands to Nathan, the words would never have passed his lips.

The wall was now "put to rights" down to a lot of about a quarter of an acre, a part of which had been cultivated the previous year, and was set out with a few rows of apple trees, that had most excellent care. As Mr. Wheeler got over the division fence and glanced around the snug enclosure, he asked Mr. Goodman what he had [illegible] off this lot for.

"That is my son George's farm, neighbor Wheeler. He has owned it a year."

"But you don't mean to say that you have given your boy that patch for his own?"

To be sure I did; why not? I told him years [illegible] I wanted him to be a good boy and if he would try [illegible] industrious, I would [illegible]. [illegible] reasons to know that George [illegible] to please his parents. I had [illegible] my word with him when I walled in [illegible] acre, and told him it was his own. George [illegible] last spring, to buy [illegible] trees, [illegible] grew very well.

Wheeler got over the wall to help his neighbor [illegible] story; [illegible] already rolled a heavy weight from his heart. [illegible] was breaking in. George was [illegible] George [illegible] a father. Hardly [illegible] Goodman's [illegible] would [illegible] for him, he asked—

"Would you recommend me to give Nathan a part of my farm?"

"To be sure. How [illegible] the [illegible] could [illegible] make [illegible] he would [illegible] to feel. He would [illegible] that his father was anxious [illegible] and [illegible] you have [illegible] a little [illegible] against what [illegible] Nathan and [illegible]."

"Well, Goodman, I don't know but [illegible] arrangement. This [illegible] taken no special pains to encourage him as you say—[illegible] is a great word with you—I'll believe I shall think of your advice."

By this time the wall was "looked over" and the neighbors went home.

About [illegible] some weeks after, Nathan was returning from driving out the cows, whistling as usual, he had taken to whistling with a kind of desperation, when he met his neighbor George.

"Well, well, Nathan, you are up betimes, it seems."

"Oh, not very early for this busy time of year.—But, George, can you come over and give me a lift in setting out my trees this afternoon?"

"I will gladly, Nathan, if father's willing; and I guess he will let me. So you bought your trees, eh?"

"Yes; I sold the gun for six dollars, and bought twenty-four *neat* Baldwins, I tell you. Upon the whole, I'm rather glad to get the gun off my hands for the folks never liked to have me carry it."

Nathan, it need hardly be said, had abandoned the idea of "running away." Nathan's father mends wall annually with his neighbor Goodman. He makes also, some slight repairs in his defective mode of managing his farm and his children at the same time.—*Commonwealth.*

Physical Education of Females.

It was a maxim of Dr. Spurzheim, [illegible] physical [illegible].

Whatever [illegible] exist in regard to the [illegible] proposition, all will agree, that a [illegible] of woman's [illegible] at [illegible] that of the intellectual [illegible]. Indeed it has [illegible] common remark, as well as [illegible], that while the mental [illegible] of females are [illegible] and salutary discipline, their physical [illegible] is [illegible] neglected.

That this is a subject of great [illegible] importance is [illegible] evident [illegible] the [illegible] portion [illegible] to the [illegible]. It should then be a matter of special attention with parents and instructors, to secure to the daughters of our land the greatest degree of energy, [illegible] and enjoyment, to be derived from [illegible] and judicious regard to the [illegible] of their physical constitution. Occupying, as woman does, a higher position [illegible] in any other country [illegible] a position [illegible] of primary interest not only [illegible] to society in general, that her education in all respects should [illegible] shall be adapted to the maintenance of her present exalted rank.

Whether this end will be gained, unless the popular system of female education is [illegible] modified, admits of serious doubts. Nor are these doubts removed, but rather strengthened and confirmed, by a comparison of the women of the day with those of a few generations past. The condition of the latter, both in earlier and maturer life, was widely diverse from that of the former. The [illegible] were [illegible] self-reliance and [illegible], under [illegible] and more propitious circumstances; the free air they breathed purified the vital current, [illegible] and animation of spirit, while the pure water they drank satisfied their thirst without vitiating the taste. Reared amid such influences, they were strangers to those fashionable maladies which modern [illegible] has introduced; they were [illegible] at the period of the Revolution. True, their opportunities of study were limited; but a deficiency of books was, in a good measure, compensated by a freer exercise of judgment and reflection, and a closer observation of nature and of mankind.

That the females of the present day are inferior to their progenitors in point of strength and health, two elements of longevity, and [illegible] in those qualities which gave them energy and character, is a fact, it is believed, [illegible] acknowledged. Nor is this in any degree surprising. For while the brother is permitted to engage in all the invigorating pastimes which his nature and inclination demand, the sister is habitually admonished for indulging in those healthful amusements to which her disposition leads her. She is taught, that all those natural impulses arising from exuberance of spirit, and the joyous hilarity of youth are rude, boisterous, or at least [illegible], and should therefore be repressed. If she goes forth to breathe the fresh and pure air of heaven, she must walk with a measured step and with the gravity of a funeral procession. Should her [illegible] or permit her to trundle her hoop—to exercise her lungs beyond what is regarded as the standard of propriety—the fashionable [illegible] interferes, protesting that her daughter is becoming rude and [illegible]-like.

Nor is this all. At a time when most capable of profiting by instruction, and when, in seasons of relaxation she should be allowed the freedom of the [illegible], the hills and the meadows, in order to impart the glow of health to her cheek, [illegible] to her spirits, [illegible] to her memory, vigor to her intellect, and strength to her muscular system, the daughter, *now a young lady*, is ushered into society. A [illegible] of amusements naturally follows this important event. Late hours, late suppers, [illegible] and excitement, drive sleep from her pillow. Weary and disordered [illegible] mind and body, she rises, not to [illegible] empty [illegible], but [illegible] the [illegible] day [illegible] evening [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible].

A few years thus passed, [illegible] to the cares and duties of domestic life. [illegible] of self-reliance and [illegible] of her own powers [illegible] misdirected, [illegible] she [illegible] to meet the stern realities [illegible], and sinks to an untimely grave!

Would mothers—when they visit the burial place of the dead and [illegible] the age of those who died at a period of life, when [illegible] might have been the [illegible] joy of the domestic circle—but reflect [illegible] mistaken pride, or [illegible] of the laws of [illegible] are [illegible] a like premature end—then [illegible] to whom their education is entrusted, [illegible] the pleasing hope [illegible] beautiful daughters will be restored [illegible] course of fashionable [illegible], [illegible] the plastic influence of education—*physical*, intellectual, moral—they shall become as "[illegible] stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."—*O[illegible] Journal of Education.*

Danger of Little Thefts.

Many years since, two men were executed at Carlisle, for burglary. A minister then living in that city was moved by compassion for the men, and applied to the judge for a respite; he was informed that on account of the cruelty attending the robbery capital punishment must be inflicted. His lordship recommended their humane intercessor to use the only means which could now be available to the culprits, by preparing them, by Christian instruction, for the awful change which awaited them. In the course of his benevolent visits to this gloomy abode, he questioned the prisoners how they had been led from the path of honesty to commit such crimes. In answer to these inquiries, one of the unhappy men declared that his first step to ruin was *taking a half penny out of his mother's pocket while she was asleep.* From this sin he was led, by small but fatal degrees, to crimes for which he was soon to suffer a shameful death.—*Pleasing Expositor.*

An Irish soldier being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland, "Oh, yes," he replied, "too much; I was in the hospital nearly all the time I was there."

Education of the Heart.

It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom; to educate the head and forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reasoning is cultivated at an age when nature does not furnish the elements necessary to a successful cultivation of it, and the child is solicited to [illegible], when it is [illegible]. [illegible] the memory [illegible] the heart; and the senses, [illegible] every [illegible] and [illegible] instruction [illegible] in [illegible] the fields, where the wisdom and goodness [illegible] are exemplified, seen and felt, [illegible] sought in the study, where they are expounded in stereotyped aphorism.

[illegible] doubts [illegible], are [illegible] for the [illegible] have [illegible]. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundation for insanity is laid.

When we [illegible] are stuffed into the head of a child, [illegible] do not reflect on the [illegible] fact, that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man; that the one is [illegible] and can bear exertion, and the other [illegible], and requires repose; that to [illegible] to abstract [illegible], to load the memory with chronological and historical or scientific detail; in short, to expect a child's brain to bear with impunity the exertions of a man's, is as irrational as would be to [illegible] same sort of experiment on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted to the education of the heart—to the formation of principles, rather than to the acquirement of what is usually termed knowledge. Nature herself points out this course, for the emotions are the liveliest and most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source that the mass of men are hereafter to show their sum of happiness or misery. The actions of the immense majority are under all circumstances determined much more by feeling than reflection; in truth, life presents us opportunities that we should act rightly: very few instances occur where it is necessary that we should think profoundly.

Up to the seventh year of life, very great changes are going on in the structure of the brain, and demand, therefore, the utmost attention, not to interrupt them by improper or over-excitement. Just that degree of exercise should be given to the brain at this period that is necessary to its health, and the best is moral instruction exemplified by objects which strike the senses.

It is perhaps necessary to add that at this period of life special attention should be given, both by parents and teachers, to the physical development of the child. Pure air and exercise are indispensable; and, where ever they are withheld, the consequences will be certain to extend themselves over the whole future life. The seed of protracted and hopeless sufferings have, in innumerable instances, been sown in the constitution of the child, simply through ignorance of this great fundamental physical law; and the time has come when the united voices of those innocent victims should ascend, 'trumpet tongued,' to the ears of every parent and every teacher in the land. Give us fresh air and wholesome exercise; leave our expanding energies to be developed in accordance to the laws of our being, and full of scope for the elastic and bounding impulses of our young blood.—*Quarterly Review.*

How the English University men Preserve their Health.

Yet this very man takes better care of himself and has a more philosophical system of living than many a conscientious and painstaking ascetic, who has spent half his life in declaiming against the wickedness of [illegible] and tobacco. For eight or nine months in the year he is in a regular state of training: if he had to walk a match, the only change necessary would be for him to drink a little less. His seven hours of sleep (a rather scanty quantity, but enough for most men in good health) are always the same seven hours of the night. The sponge bath and horse-hair glove are among the regular and daily accessories of his toilet. His breakfast is light and simple—a [illegible] and a cup of tea—and when he is at it he does not worry himself about anything else. He is [illegible] in his posture when at work, and knowing that he has to stoop forward in writing at [illegible], does none of his reading leaning back in his arm chair, or [illegible] at a high desk, which [illegible] his legs and eases his chest at the same time. After he has dined you could not bribe him to engage in any exercise of body or mind for at least two hours. The most he will do is to lounge to the Union and read the papers, or he may look over some easy and familiar book in his own rooms. But above all, his exercise is as much a daily necessity to him as his food, and by exercise he does not understand driving in a carriage, strolling about, or even playing billiards.—"Constitutionals" of eight miles in less than two hours, varied with jumping hedges, ditches and gates, "pulling" on the river, cricket, football, riding twelve miles [illegible] of muscular exercise and fresh air which shall secure a [illegible] and [illegible] his [illegible], are what he understands by his two hours' exercise. [illegible] observe the healthy [illegible] of his skin—that is enough to demonstrate that he is in good condition, [illegible] you overlook his muscular developments.

The simple exercise is walking. Between two and four, all the roads in the neighborhood of Cambridge—that is to say within four miles of it—are covered with men taking their constitutionals. Longer walks of twelve or fifteen miles are frequently taken on Sundays or days [illegible] an examination. The standard of a good walker, is to have gone, not once, but repeatedly, fifteen miles in three hours, without special training or being the worse for it the next day. A number of my acquaintances professed to be able to do this. After walking, comes boating, or "pulling," which is *the* sport par excellence of an English university, as the sword exercise is of a German, this was the [illegible] given me by a man who had been at both. The men put themselves into extra training for the spring races, eschew pastry which an Englishman never takes much of at any time, generally eating cheese where an American does pie, and confine themselves to a small quantity of liquid, usually malt liquor, during the day. Besides those races, the Cam is always full, during the warm season, of men pulling up and down, sometimes one, sometimes two in a boat. Some of the reading men work very hard in the boats. Two Smith's Prizemen and one senior Classic were prominent boat[illegible] the three years from '42 to '45. Cricket, football, fives, all games of ball, in short, [illegible] this season. There is not so much riding as might be supposed, considering that there is [illegible] of the University-going classes, who cannot ride and does not like it. The expense is the reason generally alleged, and under the circumstances it shows [illegible] than University men generally have the reputation of. There is [illegible], however, for [illegible] those who keep their own horses [illegible] mostly the noblemen and fellow [illegible], and a [illegible]. [illegible] have a patent for making any sort of a [illegible], and when your Cantab gets on a hired horse, with his own spurs, to take perhaps the first ride he has had for three months, the amount he will get out of him is incredible, and [illegible] he gets out of himself is somewhat remarkable. I recollect once being, with some other men, [illegible] hours on horseback during which we took no refreshment, and did not once dismount. The whole distance ridden was not more than forty miles, but having to wait some hours [illegible] we went to see [illegible] in which we took our animals had the pleasure during that interval of walking about with us on their backs.

When there is ice enough, which does not happen every winter, the Cantabs are great skaters, and stories are told of their performances in this line which I will not repeat, as they sound very large, and I could not positively authenticate them. There is a certain amount of sparring and fencing practiced, more of the former than the latter, not a great deal of either. It is almost a *sine qua non* for a Cantab's exercise that it should be in open air. He never minds the weather, or thinks of putting off his constitutional because it rains.—*Five Years in an English University, [illegible] Bristed.*

Turning the Grindstone.

When I was a little boy, I remember, one cold winter's morning, I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?" Pleased with the compliment of "fine little fellow," "Oh yes, sir," I answered; "it is down in the shop." "And will you, my man," said he, patting me on my head, "get me a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full. "How old are you? and what's your name?" continued he without waiting for a reply; "I am sure you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen; will you just turn a few minutes for me?" Tickled with the flattery, like a little fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was most tired to death. The school-bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with, "Now, you little rascal, you've played truant; scud to school or you'll buy it!" "Alas!" thought I, "it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day; but to be called a little rascal is too much." It sunk deep in my mind; and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant over polite to his customers—begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter—think I, that man has an axe to grind. When I see a man flattering the people, making the great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant—methinks, look out good people; that fellow would set you turning grindstones. When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful—alas! methinks, deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.—*Franklin.*

To the Religious Societies in the County of Cumberland.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

The undersigned, a committee of the [illegible] Bible Society of Maine, which is, virtually, a County Association, are instructed by the Trustees to address you on the subject of congregational [illegible] for that [illegible].

Need we add that it is, in the estimation of all who value the Bible as the Word of the living God, and desire to have it placed in the hands of all, that [illegible] may read in his own tongue the wonderful [illegible] as well as see in [illegible] the wonderful works, of Jehovah. Our own country furnishes a vast field for this [illegible], and [illegible] millions are anxious, and [illegible], to share in [illegible].

But there is danger, that amid the many collateral and denominational enterprises, this, the most simple and unexceptionable, and in one sense most popular of [illegible], should suffer neglect.

It has already done so. We are aware that of those who take an interest in it, and the contributions from our own [illegible] especially, as from the State generally, have been lamentably disproportionate to the admitted excellence of the object, and [illegible] of Christian benevolence.

We who profess to believe this Book, to regard it as the Book of books; and the law, both our faith and [illegible] from it, [illegible] we [illegible], by a united, earnest and annual effort to spread it abroad, honor its inspiration, please its Divine Author, and show our conviction of its truth and value.

Such an effort the Trustees unanimously recommend; and would respectfully suggest the month of July as the time for a yearly simultaneous contribution, or subscription, in all our congregations.

Such an effort would, it is believed, do great good both directly and indirectly: the more good the more universal and liberal it shall be: and may we all remember Him who though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich.

In behalf and by direction of the Trustees:

J. W. CHICKERING,
J. C. NOYES, } COMMITTEE.
C. A. STACKPOLE,

Portland, June 30, 1852.

*** Remittances should be made to DANIEL EVANS, Treasurer of the Society, at 147 Middle Street, Portland.

Letter from Hon. Salmon P. Chase.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter, inviting me, in behalf of the Free Democratic State Committee, to attend the Convention of the Free Democracy of Massachusetts, to be held at Worcester, on the [illegible] inst., and [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] my views [illegible] political prospects and duties.

[illegible] preclude the possibility of my attendance at Worcester, [illegible] the Massachusetts Free Democracy has proved itself [illegible] in its [illegible], and so [illegible] to the [illegible] of its political [illegible], that any expression of my views on that subject, seems quite superfluous.

Nor is it needful that I say a word as to political prospects. [illegible] I do not pretend [illegible] with any [illegible] what [illegible] in the [illegible]. Of this only am I absolutely certain. Truth and Right must prevail. Their triumph may be postponed, but it must come. Sham and wrong must cease. They may endure for a while, and even seem [illegible] permanent, but they will vanish away. Slavery, therefore, must perish, and all combinations [illegible] it will be broken.

For this result, with the least admixture of evil, I have looked, and still look to the Democracy of the Union. The principles of the Democracy, promulgated by Jefferson, and deeply seated in the convictions of the people, [illegible] and wisely applied to those questions of slavery which have now come to be of paramount importance, and imperatively demand a just and constitutional settlement, would accomplish that great end, securing and establishing the rights of men without invading the rights of the States.

We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that there is a Power in our country, outside of the Democracy, and, in many respects, antagonistic to the Democracy, the [illegible] of which has been thought essential to the success of its national candidates, and purchased [illegible] by marked sacrifices of Democratic principles. I refer, of course, to the slave power, which, for years past, has been suffered to dictate the organization, rules, platforms, and nominations of our National Democratic Conventions. Its adherents [illegible] in advance their determination to support no candidates, whether nominated by the Convention or not, who should favor any application of Democratic principles which would endanger its ascendency and insisting upon the adoption of a rule which enables them to defeat any nomination not entirely satisfactory to themselves, have [illegible] exerted an effective control over the results of these party conventions. This power is essentially aristocratic, and even oligarchic. Continued submission to it is incompatible with the permanent existence of earnest Democracy.

The advocates of submission, however, will be numerous, and the motives of submission, powerful, so long as party success is thought to be secured by it. But let there once be called into existence, a counter power, which will demand the faithful application of democratic principles to all questions, including the great question of slavery, as the condition of support to national nominations, so that the sacrifice will prove more dangerous than the maintenance of principles, and the advocates and the motives of submission will disappear together.

Such a counter power may be found in an independent democracy, which, acting cordially with the rest of their democratic brethren, when they can without compromising principle, will nevertheless steadily refuse to do so when such action will involve such compromise. Such an independent democracy, to maintain its true [illegible], must be [illegible] in its adhesion to democratic principles, and never enter into inconsistent alliances with the antagonists of democracy.

At the present moment, the need and importance of such an organization seems very manifest. The slave power, springing from the slave interest, has dictated the platform and nominations of the Democratic party at Baltimore. It has foreshadowed, by the expulsion of Robert Rantoul from that body, the proscription, by the administration of its nominees in the event of their election, of all Free Soil Democrats who have not recanted and will not recant their professions. There is, then, in my judgment, no honorable course left to those Democrats, who, while they mean to abide faithfully by all the provisions of the Constitution, yet love freedom too well, and hate despotism too sincerely, to be willing to accept the compromises of [illegible] as a final settlement of the slavery question, or to pledge themselves to the execution and enforcement, to all the extent of its stringency, without repeal or essential modification, of the unjust, cruel, and unconstitutional fugitive slave law, or pledge themselves to a crusade against freedom of speech and freedom of the press. They are shut up by fidelity to democratic principles, as well as by personal consistency and self-respect, to the rejection of the nominees, as well as the platform of the Convention. The nominees, of whom I would say nothing inconsistent with high personal respect, represent their platform, and would thank no one for attributing to them any purpose of administration, not entirely in harmony with its spirit and policy.

In accordance with these views, I propose to act. The path of duty lies clear before me. I cannot support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. Nor can I act with any party hostile or indifferent to democratic principles. But with an independent democracy—with what one of your own noble-hearted statesmen has so happily styled a democratic Democracy, I am prepared to stand and do faithful battle for freedom, until the whole Democracy of the country shall become satisfied that consistent and impartial adhesion to principles is safer as well as more honorable than [illegible] submission to the demands of a special interest.

With the best wishes,
Your fellow citizen,
S. P. CHASE.

Hon. E. L. Keyes, Chairman.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN G. PALFREY.

WITHIN THE MAMMOTH TENT AT WORCESTER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I apprehend that when you are doing me this honour, this afternoon, you are not aware that I have entered upon this crusade, and made myself hoarse, by endeavoring to add my small vote on the side of humanity, in the way of addressing some of you. (Cheers.) When I came from Cambridge this morning, with some six hundred delegates from Boston and along the route, I confess I was surprised to see any such fragments of the Free Soil party as these picked up along the road. (Cheers.) When I arrived, I endeavored with all my little force to get into the hall where you had assembled, in order to see the place where there was an end to "agitators." [illegible] Well, fellow-citizens, there was not a vacancy even big enough for me to get into [illegible]: and that being the case, [illegible] my too-indulgent friends induced me to address them upon the steps of the building, in which service I have contracted a hoarseness, which now incapacitates me from [illegible] you. To hear me. But, in a word, fellow citizens, I came here, as you did, for one purpose—that we might [illegible] one [illegible], [illegible] that we [illegible] declaring that we stand now where we stood on this spot four years ago; that we have [illegible] nothing in the meantime to change our sentiments or our policy; and that standing [illegible] and adhering to those sentiments, we intend to hold our places as firm as the everlasting hills, until the duty is done, and the cause for which we have enlisted has triumphed. (Cheers.)

Fellow-citizens, you and I have enlisted for the war, to no shorter term. No enemy is to [illegible] us—no [illegible] winds [illegible]. We are bound to this vessel, to sink or swim—[cheers]; and swim she will, gallantly, over the surface of the waters.

Fellow citizens, it may be that some little [illegible] may be requisite to [illegible] us to act well our part,—it may be that some of us know that there is something to worry and to pain in the hostility of enemies and still more in the estrangement, and censures, even, of former friends. [illegible], fellow citizens, pleased Heaven, in making the various classes of animated nature, to make some classes without backbone. (Laughter.) Among the works of scientific investigation to which the liberality of our Commonwealth has given rise, perhaps some of you know there is one, a very scientific and erudite work, is [illegible] the invertebrated animals without a backbone, without a cerebral column, and [illegible] dust and get their daily living there. Well, it is very fit they should have a place in the books of science; but they shall not have a place in office, if we can help it. (Laughter.) We want no such men in this State. Animals that creep in the dust, that lie at their length at the feet of power, are not the men whom Massachusetts has reared in former days, and they are not the men whom she will employ hereafter in her service. (Cheers.)

I said I was struck a little when I came this morning, to see the multitude of 'agitators,' that survive; for these impudent partizans have told us that we Massachusetts men, sons of the Pilgrims, shall agitate no longer upon the doctrines laid down in their platforms. Mr. Giddings said the other day in Congress, (I love to quote the words of that noble man;) "You have said that we shall no longer agitate. I *mean* to agitate; now what will you do about it?" There is the end of the whole matter; the only [illegible] is in *mean*[illegible] to agitate. If we [illegible] to agitate we *will* agitate; and there is no power in all the cravenhood of the nineteenth century that can put a stop to our agitation. (Cheers.)

I said I was a little surprised to see so many "agitators," for I remember that this is the third successive day on which you have done no haying; the third day that industrious Massachusetts men have left their labor in their shops and on their farms. The day before yesterday was Sunday, yesterday was Independence day, and how can you spare time to be here on the third day? You could not, and you would not, if you did not have an interest here greater than in all your harvests. You know that there is a harvest of knowledge and duty to reap without which all the rest is worthless; and the third day you give to looking after those great public interests which are deeper and nearer to your hearts than any others you could be looking after elsewhere; and let me tell you that when they who now degrade Massachusetts shall know what a mass of men is here this day, and what a spirit animates them, they will quail in their strong holds, and think the end is about to come. (Cheers.)

Here is a "sizzle,"—I think they called it so four years ago. A sizzle, I think, is something that makes a little noise—a little report, to be sure, but without sending forth any [illegible] and goes out. I looked for some fireworks last night, and when the powder of one of the erections was touched, perhaps there was some mistake or some accident, but I heard nothing but a sizzle, the powder exploded with a little noise and no immediate result. I looked but a moment longer, and presently the outlines of the fair fabric of the temple of Liberty were lighted up in fire, and the word "Independence" was written in starry scintillation upon its front; the eagle of freedom perched proudly upon its summit with fierce and burning fires all around him. (Cheers.)

So is it with our cause. Here is the first *fruits* of the movement—no, this is the second fruit in Massachusetts of the movement four years ago. What shall be in [illegible] I know not. Some of us may not live to see the consequences of what you are now working. Many of the young who were so feelingly addressed just now by Mr. Hale, most assuredly will see it. But others will only see the dawn of that glorious day. Yet it is [illegible] that when we are gone to sleep with our fathers, they will have an interest in the good name we bear, shall be able to read upon our tombstones that, in the critical hour of danger, we served as privates in the [illegible] host of liberty! (Long continued applause.)

THE N. H. PASTORAL CONVENTION ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Nothing shows the utter preposterousness of political conventions pronouncing the Fugitive Slave Law a "finality," more unanswerably than the fact that scarcely a religious association in the free States, has neglected to declare against it, and to pledge the efforts of all Christians to secure its "repeal or essential modification." Below we present the preamble and resolution adopted by the late Pastoral Convention of the Congregational and Presbyterian ministers of New Hampshire, held in Concord the present month. There is now no Christian denomination in our State whose testimony is not recorded against this infamous and God defying law:—*Concord N. H. Democrat.*

Whereas, it is our duty as ministers of the Gospel to study the mind of God as revealed in the Scriptures, and to declare the truth on every subject pertaining to duty, and whereas we believe that the Bible gives no countenance, directly or indirectly, to the system of slavery as it exists in the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 as highly objectionable and oppressive, it being in our apprehension, in conflict, in many of its features, with the great principles of liberty and humanity, and that we believe it to be the duty of christians to use all lawful means to promote its repeal or essential modification.

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1852.

Flag of the Free!!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN P. HALE.
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.
OF OHIO.

FOR GOVERNOR
EZEKIEL HOLMES.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
PETER TALBOT.

Convention in the First District.

The Freesoil men in the first Congressional District, consisting of the towns in the County of York, and the towns of Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Gorham, Standish, Baldwin, Sebago, Naples, and the city of Portland in the County of Cumberland, are requested to meet by their delegates in Convention at Saco on Wednesday, Aug. 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to choose their delegates to the National Convention; also to nominate a candidate to the 33d Congress, and a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President. Towns containing less than one thousand inhabitants are entitled to two delegates; towns having more than one thousand and less than two thousand, to three; and towns having more than two thousand are entitled to one delegate for every additional thousand.

JOHN Q. DAY,
JABEZ C. WOODMAN,
JAMES. S GOODWIN,
} District Committee.

July 6, 1852.

In addition to this notice the Committee would earnestly request all Free Soil men in the District to be present *en mass* for the greater interest and efficiency of the convention.

National Convention.

Notice is hereby given, that a National Convention, consisting of Delegates of the Free Democracy, will assemble at the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of August next, at noon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848, are requested, within their respective States and Congressional Districts, to meet and elect Delegates, wherever the same has not already been done—each State being entitled to three times the number of its delegation in the Congress of the United States.

By order of the General Free Soil Committee.
SAMUEL LEWIS.

Washington June 19 1852.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY!
RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Convention of the Friends of Freedom will be held in the City Hall, Portland, Aug 18, to nominate County Officers, hear reports from delegates to the National Convention, and to adopt measures for carrying foward the cause of Liberty.

A large meeting is expected, when old Cumberland will respond to the nomiuations of Freedom.

Each town of 1000 inhabitants and under will be entitled to four delegates, and two for each additional 1000. All Free Soil men are especially invited. It is hoped that each town will see that its delegates are seasonably appointed.

Portland, July 13, 1852.
Per order of County Committee.

TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND.—Freesoilers, what do yon say? Shall 25,000 copies of Mr Giddings' masterly speech be put in circulation? The type are standing—it *can* be, *must* be done! The good caunot be estimated. Do not fail to order a supply for your town, and be quick so that we may know how many to print. Such a chance is rare. Help the State Committee to improve it. 60 cents 100 copies.

Hopeless Corruption of the Old Parties. The Question for the People.

The most pagan form of European tyranny even in the dark ages, has seized upon this continent and threatens to sweep away the principles and institutions of freedom, which sought here a sanctuary and a home. Overleaping the limits of a mere local, State concern where the organization of the federal government left it, it has erected itself into a national institution, spread over Territories and grown into States till it holds possession of a large majority of the soil of the United States. It dictates our laws, shapes our treaties, fills our offices, corrupts our public men, debanches political parties, bribes our consciences, debases our ambition, and proudly defies the constitutional powers of the country to dislodge its usurpations. Like all other tyranny the slave power is aming directly at its own absolutism. Our chief political parties have gradually yielded to its sorceries and briberies till they themselves have become its spiritless, dishonored, and servile tools; and in the language of the venerable Adams: "*The preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery is made the vital and animating spirit of the national government.*" Look at the rapid apostacy of those parties only for the last three or four years. In 1848 Daniel Webster said—and was endorsed by the entire whig party at the north:—

"I have said, gentlemen, that in this *Buffalo Platform*, this collect of the new school, *there is nothing new.* Nothing has been pointed out as new. There is nothing in it that all the Whigs of the Middle and Northern States may not adopt. Gentlemen, it is well known that there is nothing in this Buffalo Platform which, in general, does not meet the approbation of all the Whigs of the Middle and Northern States. Suppose now, that all of us who are Whigs, should go and join the Free Soil party, what would be the result? Why, so far, nothing would happen, but that the Whig party would have changed its name. That would be all.—Instead of being the Whig party, it would be the Free Soil party. We should be all there, exactly upon the same principles upon which we have always stood."

And here is that Buffalo Platform of Freedom:

"No more Slave States, and no Slave Territory.

The Abolition of Slavery everywhere under the General Government.

The Application of the Wilmot Proviso to ALL American Territory, whether in present or in future, North or South.

The complete divorce of the General Government from all connection with, or responsibility for, Slavery.

The repeal of all compromises with slavery.

The duty of the American people to *fight on and ever* until a glorious victory should crown their efforts."

And the democratic party was not to be exceeded in this direction. Their large State Convention as lately [illegible] declared,

"We owe it to ourselves to give no countenance to slavery [illegible], and unless the people of California and New Mexico shall form State Governments inhibiting slavery, the democracy of Maine will consider it the imperative duty of Congress to extend over those territories the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. The great body of the democracy of Maine will respond [illegible] *serving freedom [illegible] provisions of law.* Indeed, we believe the enactment of a positive law is INDISPENSABLE to the preservation of free institutions in California and New Mexico."

To this the presses of the party responded with enthusiasm, and said: "We take our position upon the principles involved in this address." "One thing is certain, if ever free soil principles succeed, it must be through the democratic party" (see Argus, Republican Journal, etc., etc.) And the party went so far in the Legislature as to [illegible] its national platform of 1844 and '48, making it refer only to "*Slavery in the States*," when denouncing all slavery agitation anywhere, and "all incipient measures tending thereto," because slavery outside of State limits was a legitimate subject of national action, and had always been treated as such by the government.

Now, where are those parties in whose professions the people have so long confided? Read, not the language of their opponents, but their own most responsible organic declarations in National Conventions at Baltimore in May and June last.

Whig.	*Democratic.*
That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law included, are acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to *guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other — not impairing their present efficiency*; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, & however the attempt may be made, and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party of the Union."	That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interefere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress *to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto*, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that *all* such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions. "Resolved, That the foregoing resolution covers and was intended to embrace the *whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress*; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union,

standing on this national platform, will abide by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

"Resolved, That the Democratic party *will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.*"

Here are the boasted democratic and whig principles of 1852! Both are essentially alike in principle, alike debasing in character, and alike insulting to freemen. The slaveholders constructed the whig platform beforehand, brought it to the Convention and compelled the party meekly to adopt it. The less restive democrats, after Mr. Rantoul had been driven from the Convention, were quietly managed on the occasion, the platform was twice read and adopted with acclamations and delight! Both abaudon all issues with the slave power, and accede to all its claims. Both join its forces and pledge their existence to aid in crushing every hostile element in the land. Both have agreed to assail free speech,—to "resist" or "discountenance" free discussion among the people by the pulpit and press of the greatest danger and sin of the country. No matter what the occasion: California may be made a Slave State; the Territories filled with slaves; Mexico seized; Cuba subjugated or purchased for slavery; slavery authorized in every free State, and the vast valley of the Amazon seized for its purposes, all of which objects are already in contemplation or progress; whatever the occasion, these parties are bound to "*discountenance*" or "*resist*" all efforts whenever or wherever made, "in Congress or out of it," to arrest such designs. And the unconstitutional, infamous, bloody fugitive act they agree to maintain and defend against all efforts except to make it worse, the democrats declaring it as unrepealable as the Constitution itself! And to these contemptible platforms each of the candidates has pledged the full, perpetual, hearty support of his administration if elected!

Is it not time to pause? Look into that sepulchre of enslaved millions of our fellow country-men—in twenty years to be Six Millions! Look at the nature, usurpations and designs of that tyrant power. Look at history, and to God's inexorable justice, and say if this is the time for northern freemen to chain their hands, padlock their lips, and take upon their souls the guilt of these "covenants with death." Will the people longer sustain parties, the demonstration of whose hopeless apostacy from all that is noble, humane, patriotic or christian, is so complete?

Four years ago the nation had on its hands for final disposal the amazing trust of free territory equal to 200 States like Massachusetts! The north with one voice declared by its honor, by the Constitution, by its morality and its God that every rod of it should be consecrated to freedom forever. The people swore their representatives to this object at the ballot-box and sent them to Congress. What was the result? An amount of it equal to four such States as this was given up to the preposterous capacity of slaveholding Texas, with $10,000,000 to take it; California escaped the traitors only by taking refuge under a free State constitution, and all the immense remainder was thrown open to the unrestricted ravages of slavery! and with a futile contract for the future indefinite number of slave States — all to appease the god of party. Was ever treachery to God, to country, and to humanity like this? — And as if to make the crime and the infamy most profound, it was avowedly attempted to make slavery perpetual at the Capital of the country by removing the wholesale traffic in humanity across the Potomac; and to crown the whole the scoundrel act was passed, by which the people are made contingent bloodhounds at their own expense; citizens of the State, native, tax-paying, property-holding, industrious citizens with their families around them are liable to be plunged into eternal slavery on the oath alone of any two southern Hackleys, with no disinterested court, jury or witness in the case.

Thus have they treated the people and their country. And now, relying on a blind attachment to party by a people thus insulted and betrayed, these leaders have conspired with the slave power to force these intolerably odious measures into the party creeds, hoping thus to catch them, silence their voice, and lay our country humbled, besotted, at the foot of the slave power.

Lovers of liberty,—of God and humanity! will you, *by voting with these parties, consent to this.*— Christian men! will you do it? Remember that no protests will be of the least avail. *Your vote [illegible] the party and candidates* are for whom it is cast, and you cannot help it. We appeal to you to spurn the bribe, resist the plot, wash your hands of its guilt, and take your stand with others on the side of honor, and liberty, and christianity.

Republicanism holds us all responsible to God and Mankind for the character of our government. You with us love liberty, and honor with eulogy, monument and song the memory of its heroes, and desire to transmit to your children either that liberty unimpaired, or the rich inheritance of a similar memory.—You, with us, with just and manly pride wish to perfect our institutions, and to exhibit to the world and to history one example of a Christian Nation—of a true Democracy with a God and a brother. This object freighted and sent the Mayflower to our shores; it was laid at the basis of our civil existence and inspired the faith and endurance of our early fathers. Shall we thus early abandon forever that sublime purpose, or shall we with their immoveable fortitude resist the causes which threatens its defeat?

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Our brother of the *Watchman* dissents from our criticisms last week on the convention, and with some reason, for our language we see was not an exact transcript of our idea. We intended no threats of hostility to the law under any circumstances. We cannot be driven to it, nor can the free soil party. But we meant to say, if the temperance cause is needlessly run against the whole force of political partyism, the overthrow of the law cannot be doubtful. And this will be the result if its conductors go beyond a demand for sound law candidates, and hold a partial position with respect to such. Sympathy would be impaired, a sense of indiscretion and unfairness arise, confideuce be alienated and moral weakness inevitably result. The convention showed that. Our whole objeet was to throw out a eaution on this point.

Whether we rightly apprehended or not the direction which the temperance cause has been taking for the last six months, or the predominating spirit of the convention, is a matter of opinion, and opinions differ. We may have been mistaken, though a careful observer. But when the directing influences were chiefly for Hubbard; when scarcely if indeed a single anti-Hubbard man was called out to speak while a large portion of speakers were so called; while man after man with those views led off in applauded appeals in his favor against all other candidates, and the leading temperance men sustained the same views, and nearly all the state committee are publicly and privately advocating the same course; while one of the temperance papers in the state has been distinctly supporting Hubbard for six months, and all the conductors of the other are doing the same thing in or out of their paper (one in the very last No.) we really thought it quite reasonable to infer that this was the channel in which the current was to flow this year. Let it take the same direction towards Dr. Holmes and see what the whigs and democrats would *suspect*, at least. And we presumed that the policy of the past would characterize the future as to papers and lectures; not every particular document, but the papers regularly circulated.

But our neighbor of the *Watchman* now says (although it accompanies a somewhat counter article by his co-editor.)

> "We declare here, as we have declared elsewhere in our columns, that the Committee will employ men to advocate the election of no favorite or particular candidate. They will confine themselves to the advocacy of the Maine Law, and will oppose no man of any party unless he is an enemy of that Statute. We ask nothing more of the several parties than this, that they put in nomination Temperance and Law men. *To this point the Convention came unanimously, and this is its Platform.*"

This is perfectly satisfactory, and all we ask. Let all true law candidates be treated alike and no complaint nor division of sympathy will arise. But then, shall we not lose the very valuable services of our brother? Who more forcibly than he called on free soil men in the convention to break the trammels of party as he had done, and go for Hubbard? However, there is a "*Platform*" now, and there we meet our brother and his colaborers of the Central Committee — all good men and true, and will sustain them to the extent of our power. Will that do?

MR. CHASE's letter will be read with interest and pleasure. Some who find it difficult to understand how men can be controlled in politics by the same laws of integrity and honor which guide honest men in other busiuess affairs, seemed to suspect that he would go in for Pierce. They did not know the man. He has suggested the only method by which this country can be saved from ruin.

But we are not sure that we understand fully the details of his plan. We go for a true, radical, christian democracy in name and fact, to be maintained a century if slavery holds out so long. But if he would hold any other relations with the present mis-called democratic party than those of any enemy; or if he means that we are never to vote for whig candidates when they adopt our principles, then we dissent. We must hold an impartial position towards those parties, both from policy and justice, for they are both alike bad, both alike hopeless as at present constituted.

OUR CANDIDATE. JOHN P. HALE.

Letter-writers at Washington are seeking to create the public opinion that Mr. Hale is not to be our candidate, but somebody else is to be chosen,—that so it is "arranged" at Washington. If there has been any such arrangement, (and we don't believe it) we protest, and the party will protest. The gross blunder made there in changing the time and place of the Convention, shows that "our friends" there were so occupied in pouring the burning truths of liberty into the nation's heart as to leave no time for other things.

The party has had its eye fixed on Mr. Hale since 1848 with entire unanimity. Not another name has been mentioned. The mind is made up, and no change can now be made without great moral loss. By his steady integrity, ability and masterly skill he holds a place in freemen's hearts which no other man has or can have for the canvass, except Mr. Giddings.—The old veteran Liberty party yielded him in 1848 with the deepest regret. Never was a candidate given up with more hearty sorrow — His position is high, gallant, impartial, unsuspected, and his name is cherished by every free hearted man, woman and child in the land, east, west, north and south. He has been the candidate for four years and it is too late to change now. Give us JOHN P. HALE.

Will the National Era allow us to question the wisdom of advertising that a certain eloquent gentleman will take the stump for the nominee at Pittsburg if its own views are adopted. Better permit the convention to act of forestalling influence.

THE FREE SOIL MEN OF PORTLAND are requested to meet at 32 Exchange St. on *Friday* (23d) evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, TO CHOOSE DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL AND SENATORIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS.
Per Order.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

That most remarkable Speech by Mr. Giddings that ever was heard on the floor of Congress, our readers have now read, admired, feasted on, felt their blood grow warm by it and their hearts brave and resolved. Now what will you do? The State Committee wish to print a first edition of 10,000 in one week from this time, but must await the action of others. *They must have the means.* Orders are fast coming in—roll them along by thousands. If allowed, the Committee would retain some portion of the money to be returned in other documents or sent to the destitute. At any rate send from all over the State. We can easily forward the speech. Our cause had reached the Bridge of Lodi—Bonaparte has appeared—give him a chance at the Austrians. $5,00 per 1000, 60 cts. per 100.

WAR OF THE WILD CATS.

By the official report in the Bangor Dem. we learn the State of the war in the domocracy of the fifth district. For representative to Congress the vote stood:

	1st.	2d. ballot.
Strickland	111	123
Waterhouse	98	126
S. H. Blake	55	17

It was then voted to proceed to a third ballot, but before doing so a motion was made to nominate Strickland by acclamation, which was "declared carried," and he was so nominated! The convention was then "declared" adjourned.

The Hamlin portion then withdrew with one of the secretaries, organized, cast 129 votes—117 for Waterhouse. A district committee was then chosen, a thing which the "Wild Cats" could not stop to do, and adjourned.

At the county convention held the next day (9th,) in Bangor, W. B. S. Moor offered a resolution of ratification for Strickland. Laid on the table. G. P. Sewall offered to ratify Hubbard's nomination. Laid on the table.

If the liberal democrats would plant themselves on any important distinctive principle, the contest would be worth something and the result certain. As it is we do not see its value. However, Mr. Hamlin did not come all the way from Washington for nothing.

THE WHIG PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS is evidently falling to pieces. Hon. H. Wilson has reviewed the history of its apostacy with withering effect. The coalition broke its back, and now its factions seem inclined to dispose of each other. Webster's "retainers" are holding rejection meetings against Scott, and are laboring hard to get up a breeze to bear Webster along through the dust of the canvass as an independent candidate. In New York and Philadelphia they are doing the same, and they may accomplish enough to defeat Scott. The Traveller says:

> "The breach in the whig party in this Commonwealth rather widens than otherwise.—Some of the State Central Committee, it appears, have resigned because they cannot be reconciled to the nomination of Gen. Scott."

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.

Steady progress of free principles against all opposition, unbelief and cowardice, should cheer the faithful laborers for Truth. Hold ont and labor on, and there is no danger. Another victory has been gained of vast importance, and fundamental in his character because it is moral and religious. Ohio leads the west in age, intellect, and character; and the organization just effected of a large and talented Congregational Conference in that State on true principles, is an event which may well gratify the friends of christian progress. These elements struggled long in the meshes of a servile presbyterianism, and in vain; but now they are liberated and will be effective. Other denominations not already right will be compelled to become so. Here is a part of its organization, adopted unanimously, and with no fears from a crouching, timid quietism.

> "Whereas pure Christianity embraces genuine philanthropy, and, in the present age, is peculiarly called on to grapple with existing social evils and wrongs; — and whereas the genius of Congregationalism impedes not itself in its action upon any evangelical reform, but sympathizes naturally with the sufferings of the humblest and most crushed of our race: therefore
>
> *Resolved*, 1st, That we recognize the cause of Temperance as one of vital importance to human welfare, and most cordially lend it our influence.
>
> 2d, That we regard American Slavery as both a great violation of the law of God and of the rights of man; and that we deem it our sacred duty to protest by every [illegible] means against any and all acts which recognize the false and pernicious principle that makes merchandise of man.
>
> *Resolved*, that in the opinion of this Convention, the Congregational Conference of the State of Ohio, *should hold no ecclesiastical correspondence with slave-holding bodies.*"

SPIRIT OF THE FREE PRESS.

Everywhere the friends of liberty are waking up to a manly struggle. The slave party leaders have been bawling till they are hoarse about "enthusiasm," "unity," "great ratifications," but it is not true. The people are disgusted and care very little about party clamor. All over the free States the hosts of freedom are rallying with a moral strength never before felt. In New York a powerful party is forming, and its delegates are making appointments to Pittsburg. We shall strike the most effective blow this year against slavery ever inflicted. We shall consolidate a party of freedom of sound material, and drive home our principles into the hearts of the people. We give a few extracts from papers at different points.

THE AUSPICES OF OUR CAUSE.

At no time since the organization of the Free Soil party have the indications been so gratifying of the speedy success of our principles.—The mighty energy of the Northern people, ever ready for the development of new ideas as it is for the present [illegible] of natural difficulties to be overcome, has seized upon the truths which underlie our platform of doctrines, and revolving them in its mind is prepared soon to give them a practical fulfillment. The countless hordes of incoming strangers, fresh from the thunders and oppressions of the old world, find in the doctrines we have laid down, that bond of sympathy which will unite them in close alliance with our cause. On every hand we hear and read of the popular interest felt in the great free movement of the country.—*Commonwealth.*

Those who have been accustomed to speak for Freedom may seem apathetic, but the masses are not so. We judge from the surest of indications—our subscription list. During the exciting campaign of 1848, we had not so large an accession of new subscribers to the list as we are continually receiving. Within two or three days, large clubs have been sent to us from New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Massachusetts, and subscriptions too have been forwarded from the extreme South. The tenor of our correspondence leads us to believe that there is as strong a repugnance among the people generally to the demands of Slavery, as ever; and all they have been waiting for is a word from those to whom they have been accustomed to look for counsel.—*National Era.*

In all candor we would advise those timid souls and office seeking souls, who consider being in a minority, as the worst of political calamities, to keep cool and quiet for a time yet. The old hunkers of both parties are making so great a fuss over some accessions of reputed free soilers to their ranks, that a person not in the habit of looking closely, might very naturally come to the conclusion that there was a general sweep of the board. Indeed at one time, we, ourself, feared the defection was to be general. But the skies are clearing, and matters are putting on a new aspect. The army of freedom is arousing itself to action. The soldiers of our ranks who have fainted in sight of the enemy, are having their places filled with fresh recruits, who bring to the cause a new vigor and zeal. From the north, the south, the east and west we have accounts that the battle will be prosecuted as vigorously as heretofore.—*Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph.*

STATEMENTS RESPECTING AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST, &c.—A pamphlet published by a Ladies' A. S. Society in England. This is an able refutation of such authorities as Mr Chickering and Rev. Ray Palmer. Strong and conclusive articles have also been written in several London papers against their representations and those of the British Banner, the course of which is disapproved by the anti-slavery people of England. The anniversaries there this year show that their position is unaltered, and that the attempt to mislead the British mind on this question has had but very partial even temporary success.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In all directions the appointment of delegates—the truest, ablest, best men in the nation—is going on. That Convention is the hope of freedom, and it is perhaps well to hold it now in the State of *Valley Forge.* Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and probably North Carolina, will be represented, as well as every free State and Territory. Is Maine too penurious to be there by a full delegation? There are men enough who can go, and we hope to see them there.

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD. — A correspondent in Exeter, Me., says he "accidentally took up the last number of the Inquirer (we hope such things will not be *accidents* long.—ED.) and read Mr. Giddings' masterly speech." He says it sounds like old times, the days of the old Liberty Party, and orders 100 copies. He says 25 or 30 in that town could not give up the name of John P. Hale in 1848. "O how I felt," says he, "when I found it was in vain to vote for him!" Well, brother, take hold now and we'll have old times over again, and that loved name besides. Wake up there.

☞ Those who propose to vote for Dr. Hubbard should weigh all the bearings of the act. It will be an unequivocal endorsement of the "least-of-two-devils" morality,—voting for the devil of slavery to put down the devil of rum. Will that do? Were we all wrong, and Dr. Taylor right, on this point? Think.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. — The excellent article from the free soilers in College is too late for this week. They recommend John P. Hale and Joshua R. Giddings for our national ticket, and formed a Liberty League. "This, said Jefferson," is the work for young men."

☞ The thorough, excellent letter of Dr. Holmes in favor of the Maine Law must be deferred. Also many other articles. Write, but be short.

JOHN P. HALE'S SPEECH.

Next week we shall give our readers Hon. John P. Hale's speech at Worcester, and make it one of the documents. The name is enough—send on the orders.

☞ The Committee also intend to make up a document of the substance of the Scoundrel Act, the two Baltimore Platforms, and letters of acceptance from Pierce and Scott. Friends of Freedom, will you sustain your Committee?

☞ Active measures are in progress to raise in this city a liberal donation for the sufferers by fire in Montreal. We hope a generous thing will be done.

☞ Circulate free papers. The slave parties are filling the State with theirs, will freemen be inactive?

☞ It will be an accommodation if those who *know* will advertise the best, cheapest, quickest route to Pittsburg, with all the proper facts.

Tomatoes.

Those who wish to hurry their tomatoes for the market, may do so by proper shortening in at this time. All must have observed that 90 per cent. of the tomatoes grow within 18 inches of the ground, and that ninety per cent. of the vine, containing only ten per cent of the fruit, grows above this point; therefore cut it off and remove it with the small tomatoes. The vines will not bleed, and the large tomatoes left will increase in size more than equal the value of those removed, beside getting them in market while the price is sufficiently high to compensate for their culture.—*Working Farmer.*

ALIKE UNSEAWORTHY.

Dr. Hubbard and Mr. Crosby have replied to letters of inquiry from a meeting in Gray respecting their position on the Maine Law, by which it is evident that neither of them represents the views of its friends, or should receive a law vote. Dr Hubbard, after some clumsy [illegible] in general, twaddles thus:

> "To the first question propounded, "Are you in favor of the repeal of the act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, approved June 2d, 1851." I would answer: I have always believed the law for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, approved by me June 2d, 1851 to have been the wishes of the people, deliberately matured during a period of several years, and unequivocally expressed through the only organ authorized by the Constitution, and the spirit of our institutions, to transform such wishes into law — the members of the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled. I do believe that the Legislature had the right, under our Constitution, to pass such a law. I am opposed to frequent legislation upon the same subject, and am, therefore, opposed to the repeal of this law, until it shall have had a fair trial before the people.
>
> To the second question, "Are you in favor of any modification of said Act, which shall, in any way, impair its present efficiency?" I would reply, I have always approved the object of this law, the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, and should, therefore, be opposed to any amendment or modification of it, that would impair its legitimate efficiency.
>
> Yours respectfully, JOHN HUBBARD.

That mortal "[illegible]" has taken away entirely the temperance argument for his support. Nothing is left for it but—"*I am opposed to frequent legislation*," so not yet!—That's all on the great Question of Repeal! And this makes the answer to the second worth very little.

Now hear Mr. Crosby, in answer to the same questions.

> "If the object of your first interrogatory is to learn whether I am in favor of the repeal of the act referred to, and, as a consequence, the removal of all restrictions upon the traffic in intoxicating drinks, I answer it, without any qualification, in the negative.
>
> If the object of your second interrogatory is to learn whether I am in favor of any modifications of the act which would afford further protection to drinking houses and tippling shops than the act now affords, I answer it, as decidedly, in the negative.
>
> But it is not beyond the range of probabilities, that time and experience may demonstrate to the friends as well as the opponents of the law, the necessity of further legislation on the subject matter. To prejudge the merits of any such legislation, even if I were able to anticipate its purport, would be unbecoming the position I occupy as a candidate for office. Should the representatives of the people, in the discharge of their duty, modify the provisions of the law referred to, or substitute another in its stead, it would only remain for me, were I occupying the executive chair, to act in obedience to my own convictions of duty.
>
> Very respectfully, yours,
> W. G. CROSBY.

In order to dodge the simple questions proposed he asks *others* and answer *them!* If we comprehend the second answer it is about the same as that of Dr Hubbard. Neither, evidently, has any *heart* in the matter, both would be glad to get it out of their way, and are prepared very submissively to do just what the people wish.

Now we maintain with the clearest certainty of opinion, that in no other way can so much temperance power be exerted at the ballot-box as by letting the old crafts drift, and *turning the whole temperance force in favor of Holmes* — the only real Law candidate before the people. — And this *they are bound to do by their Platform.* It would teach politicians a lesson which would secure better answers next year, and opposition to the law would be dropped instantly. Let them see their ranks *broken at the polls*, and no more logic or money would be necessary. Let this question add to the Free Soil vote 10,000, or even 5000, and the law would never be touched. We urge our temperance friends to consider this view. We are sure it is the true one.

WHIG PLANS.

The State Whig Committee say in their private Circular:

> "The Loco Foco and Free Soil parties in every town must be canvassed, for the purpose of seeing how many *doubtful* men they have, and wherever found they must be *secured* for the Whig ticket

Free Soil men will not be caught napping, nor will our Whig friends object to their returning the civility.

PERHAM'S PANORAMA.—This splendid work of art is on exhibition every evening in the city Hall. Last Monday evening Mr. Perham generously gave the proceeds to the relief of the Montreal sufferers by the late fire. The pictorial view begins at Buffalo, follows down the Niagara river, strikingly represents the Falls, passes out into and along the northern shore of lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence, showing all the cities and objects of interest on the way. It is almost equal to an actual journey over that whole romantic route to see it. We commend it to our readers.

FREE SOIL.—It is rumored that John P. Hale will not allow his name to be used for the Presidency, from his personal attachment to Gen. Pierce.

We beg of our slave democrats not to defile the name of John P. Hale by such stuff, nor load down his broad shoulders with such a burden of dissipation. No doubt Mr. Hale wishes to avoid such a contiguity with a political enemy who has sought for six years to crush him, but don't talk about "attachments!"

Pity the Portland Inquirer cannot find something more reasonable as an excuse for administering rebuke on us.—*Cultivator.*

Why, friend, can we not speak of the errors of an article in your paper, honestly placed there, without offense? Is that "reasonable?"

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, we learn, has left the Lebanon Academy and taken charge of the Freewill Baptist Church in Augusta. We see by papers from that place that their acquisition of so excellent and useful a man is appreciated, and they can well afford to be generous in aiding his little church to build a good meeting house. They need help and should have it.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The catalogue of this popular Institution, (which we overlooked) shows 367 students who have been connected with it more or less during the year, and an average per term of 174. Henry P. Torsey, A. M., Principal.

We learn from a correspondent, that Lowell Mason, Esq., of Boston, United States, has purchased of the heirs of the late distinguished composer Rinck, of Darmstadt, the whole of his large and valuable library, and is now *en route* via Rotterdam to Boston.—*London Leader.*

(This will be a rich addition to American literature.)

"Man has so much intrigue and wordly wisdom, and the best of them do so continually sacrifice principle to expediency, that we have great fears in taking him as a counsellor on any moral question."

(So said the wife of H. B. Stanton, who now has strong *home* reasons for repeating it.)

Highly Important!!

That every reader of the Portland Inquirer who is owing for one year and upwards, should immediately send to the publisher the amount of his indebtedness—if not able or convenient to send the whole—send as much as you are able—"*smaller favors gratefully received.*" We pay our printer and paper-maker, weekly, and every dollar received, helps us to do it promptly. Remember, Reader, that we depend on our subscribers for means to give them the weekly reading of the Inquirer. Now don't say you will attend to it shortly, but if able do it before the expiration of another week. PUBLISHER.

Correspondence from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 17, 1852.

MR. WILLEY:—I attended yesterday a meeting of 60 or 70 individuals who had met to gather for consultation as to the course to be adopted for enforcing the temperance law in Boston. There is to be a mass public meeting to night. There was some little difference of opinion as to the means but not enough to prevent unity of effort. They did not seem to think that the means of the city government to thwart the execution of the law would have the effort designed but the reverse.

Besides granting a vast number of licenses they abolished the office of city Marshal, ostensibly for the purpose of freeing the city from liability; but in reality it is supposed to undermine Marshal Tukey. Yesterday they removed him from the office of Chief of police and appointed another. They have thus thrown the most efficient man in Boston into the ranks of the temperance men untrammelled by any official allegiance to the city government, and have doubtless given him the sympathy of not a few who otherwise might have been willing to prevent the execution of the law.

I attended the adjourned rejection meeting last evening. I cannot pretend to report it; you will find a pretty fair report in the Commonwealth except that Mr. Winslow's speech which was in many respects a good one, is not given even in outline. Its drift was to break the bands of *Party.* The "common people" among the Webster whigs seemed to think it rather strange that such men as Mr. Choate and other leaders did not attend, but are expecting they will come out at the right time. So the Chairman adjourned the meeting. It is wonderful how many of the rank and file of the whig party are deceived about the popularity of Mr. Webster in the country. Boston is all the world to them; and I have been reminded of the French peasantry who at the election of the President thought they were voting for Napoleon the great. L. W.

That dishonored city could without law and against law plunge a worthy young man into hopeless slavery under furious clamors for *law*, then depose Tukey because they know he would execute the anti-rum law! ED.

HEAR KENNEBUNK.

I herewith inclose two dollars, and wish you to send me the worth of it in that most *masterly speech of the noble Giddings.* It must do great good. *The death of Cass*, Buchanan, Daniel Webster, and his man "friday," from eating *southern dirt*, is a glorious beginning for our cause, for the present campaign 3 or 4 hundred copies is few enough for our town—let all the Towns in the State go and do likewise—have them faithfully distributed in every school district and depend upon it we shall not labor in vain. As to who is to be our Governor, we the Free Democracy, have a word or two to say about it. Let us stand to our principles, and organization—and in due time the doughfaces of both parties will find that some things can be done as well as others. *I not only* say this to you but also to the "*rest of mankind.*"

Yours truly, PALMER WALKER.

Vermont State Convention.

The State Convention held at Montpelier, on the 7th instant, was a noble gathering of the Free Democracy of Vermont. It was emphatically a gathering of men in whom the words of the poet were realized—

> "Unawed by power and unbribed by gain"—

of men who were resolutely determined neither to be bought nor sold by the pro-slavery schemers of the Baltimore Conventions, nor directly or indirectly inveigled into the support of their principles or nominees. The acting delegates, representing nearly every portion of the State, numbered about three hundred, and were among the firmest and most intelligent men whom Vermont can boast. Though a majority, perhaps, of the Convention was composed of that of the Free Democracy which came from the old Liberty or Free Soil party, yet a large portion of them, we were gratified to perceive, were those who came from the Democratic party into the union of the 31st of May, 1849, and who now mingled in the action of the Convention with the firmness of the oldest veterans of liberty, and instead of trying to mar, directly and cordially contributed to the great decision and wonderful unanimity with which the proceedings were characterized. It seemed, indeed, to be the unanimous determination of all present to avoid, repudiate and condemn everything which bore even the appearance of sanctioning the doings of either the late Baltimore pro-slavery Conventions, and, whether defeat or triumph should be the result, to throw expediency to the winds and abide by principles. And the State ticket which they presented for the suffrages of the enlightened freemen of Vermont, we trust will everywhere be taken as an earnest of the spirit and determination which so obviously prevailed.—*Freeman.*

The Brandon Post says:

> "There was a noble gathering of the Free Democracy at Montpelier on the 7th inst. The Free Church was crowded and every county in the State, except Bennington and Essex were well represented. Notwithstanding the defection of some of the Cass men of 1848, the main body of the party are firm and true."

MINNESOTA.—THE MAINE LAW.—The Maine Law has just gone into effect in that Territory, and here is some of its first working.

> "There are men in this country who amassed their $4000 or $5000 within the last three years, by the sale of whisky alone; but their prospects are not quite as flattering as they have been, for the Grand Jury, last week, found indictments wherever sufficient proof could be found for conviction.
>
> One man was tried, and sentenced to pay $100 fine and costs, and be imprisoned ninety days. Other cases will lie over to the next Term. Three men were arrested yesterday, and committed to jail, where they will probably remain until the November Term of Court, as no one will bail them. Headed by our worthy Judge, Hon. B. B. Meeker, we hope to drive the *vile scourge* from this beautiful and healthy region.

OXFORD CONVENTION. — At the Democratic Senatorial Convention for Oxford County, held on Thursday, James Walker of Lovell, and John J. Holman of Dixfield, were nominated for Senators.

For the Portland Inquirer.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

In less than a month from the issue of this paper, the party which is formed and forming for a contest with the Slave Power of this country will assemble by its delegates to select a candidate for the Presidency. If it is important to each of the other parties to select a standard bearer, suited to itself and the time, it is none the less so for us. Let us consider for a minute the organization and the hour.

A third party must be set down as an experiment in American politics; and whatever of success has hitherto crowned the attempt at an Anti-Slavery organization, as an experiment still in the process of trial. Politicans stand ready to seize upon our every false step and every slight rebuff as a token of the hopeless impracticability of attempting to rally men around any truer, sounder political principles, than those which almost accidentally constitute the platform of the other two parties There are also thousands of honest men: men who would do something against slavery, who are anxiously and with doubtful eyes watching the process of this experiment. They ask of unfolding events, will these earnest men who have so boldly pushed off from both the old and powerful parties into the path of principle, make their ground good? Will they adhere through the prevalent indifference, and cling through innumerable difficulties to their original, high purpose? Will they avoid entangling alliances, and resist seductive offers; most seductive when some immediate advantage to their principles is held out to induce them to swerve somewhat from the true line of march. Will they pass wisely by all these delusive temptations, and maintaining towards both the other parties a position of independent, impartial, unflinching opposition, form a permanent political organization, which subservient to neither of the old parties: appending itself to neither: suffering itself to be swallowed up in neither, will go straight forward, and hew out for itself its course and work, and strike for our country that blow which will make it free and enduring for ages?

The National Convention which meets at Pittsburg on the eleventh of next month, ought to answer all of these questions in the affirmative. The very name of its candidate, if possible, ought to be a hearty "Yea and Amen" to them all. Let the Convention recognize the rottenness of the two Baltimore Platforms, not as accidents dependent upon the time and circumstances of those assemblies; but as arising necessarily from an icy mass of indifference, if not of hatred to liberty: from a huge dead body of Hunkerism: a *corpus delicti*, which both of those ever hold in their embrace. These Platforms, *mutatis mutandis*, are as good as any that those parties have ever adopted. They are as good according to the varying political and moral thermometer,—as good for 1852 as were those of four years before for 1848. Neither of those parties ever intended to examine or probe the deadly sore of our country: the heavy and increasing burdens of our national guilt they have never thought of touching with the tip-ends of their fingers. Let us say so by our action. Let us certify to the contrary of this for neither of them—for neither of them. Let us to honest, yet hesitating lovers of liberty all over the land point with the finger of hope to neither of these old organizations, and say they are the true friends of freedom: there goes the country's hope, just now it is true (and ever has been for that matter) under a cloud: (and that cloud the cloud of their own increase offered at slavery's shrine) but soon to come out and walk in white robes with the lovers of humanity. Let us give currency to no such falsehood.—Let it have no countenance nor circulation from word or act of ours. We ought to recognise the essential falsehood of both those parties; and like a French Assembly, first of all vote ourselves *en permanence*. We ought to take the place of an independent "power" in the politics of America—a power which must be respected and obeyed in the government of this country. This place is ours by right and still more by solemn duty which we may not disregard; let us go up and fill it. This is our inheritance; let us enter in and take possession. The candidate of our party ought in his history and his present position, to set forth before all men these principles and this purpose. Precisely such a man it is not easy to find. For the good of our organization, we wish that one of almost the opposite character was not near at hand. If we may not obtain the very candidate we want, let us at least avoid the very man we ought to shun, and choose one whose nomination will not contradict this declaration and hinder its fulfillment.

In the first place, he should be a man permanently and fully severed from any and all other political organizations than that which makes opposition to slavery the first article of its creed. It is not enough that he be temporarily at variance with the present Baltimore Platform: that he is willing at present to labor for his party's defeat, though as soon as he can find a reasonable excuse (and we well know what feelings in such a man will render any excuse reasonable) he means to go back to his old camp; and leave us disgraced by our connection with him, to recover our lost character and fight out the great battle as we can. "In the war of the Revolution, Washington's constant complaint was, that the soldiers were enlisted for too short a period; before they became disciplined they left the army to be replenished by raw recruits. This policy he declared, postponed the succesful end of the struggle. Ours is a longer war than that; and what can be said in favor of the plan of enlisting—not the common soldiers; but a commander in chief—for three months? These candidates for this once—these exponents of freedom *pro hac vice* will not answer for men who are in earnest. In the lifetime of a party one Van Buren is enough to support. Let us heed the admonitions of experience. Give us a man who has enlisted for the war, and who has never since deserted even for a single election to vote in the ranks of our adversaries.

Such a man is he whose name stands at the head of the Inquirer's columns, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire. Almost the very first of all the Anti-Slavery Senators, he entered that chamber and found himself alone. He has stood his ground well in the conflicts of the Senate; and though lacking many of the essential qualities of a great leader of so great a cause, he has still most thoroughly fixed himself in the hearts of the people as its champion. All over the land his devotion is recognized and admired. What he wants of large forecaste and statesman-like plan, has been more than made up in devotion, true, ardent devotion; and at this time especially, chivalric devotion is a quality beyond price. Ohio's Senator undoubtedly has a larger and more logical mind than the son of New Hampshire; but hold on the people's heart as the champion of liberty the latter has all to himself. Nobody suspects John P. Hale of an intention to retire from the perils of his party. Nobody asks where Jack Hale will go. His faithfulness is above suspicion, and if we nominate him, we need enter into no apologies for any past, even temporary derelictions from us or duty. His record needs no explanation, and we may show it without asterisk or foot note, to all men.

With him for a candidate, we shall not seem to be laboring to recall one of the old parties, and especially that one whose life has been a constant, unceasing service of slavery, to its fundamental ideas. We shall be striving after no such chimera. There must be something wrong in the creed of a party, which constantly and by regular routine, acts wrong. If the fundamental ideas of one party in this country are right, then both are, for to the unprejudiced, unblemished eye, there is in their avowed, essential principles no difference that does human liberty any good. Mr. Hale's letter of acceptance should he be nominated, will tacitly, at least, acknowledge the real character of the individuals composing our organization. He knows, and he will not attempt to deny that in the party which is to assemble at Pittsburg, there are many men who were once whigs—who have never felt called upon to renounce the distinctive doctrines of the whig party, who are not in any way related to the nomination of Franklin Pierce: and whose present duties do not spring from the action of the Convention that brought him forward. With such men he is ready to act without asking them to repent of their Whiggery, or to confess that at the bottom of their hearts and at the bottom of the heart of the Democratic party, they twain are one flesh. His letter will not spring from political self-deception; nor embody a historical falsehood.

With him for our standard bearer, we can move on *recta via*, impartially criticising both the other parties in their minor differences; and cautiously and as time shall instruct us, building up from our own right base, a comprehensive policy which in all respects will suit, what we are striving to make our country—the model republic of the world. By this impartiality, and only by this, shall we keep the confidence of conscientious opponents of slavery in both the old organizations; and go on increasing by the accretion around us of individuals from both; individuals whose thoughtfulness and firmness will make them real and permanent additions to our

"Slow but firm battlion."

There may be advantages gained by the defeat of a particular candidate at a particular time; but so far as we bend from our right line to promote these temporary ends, so far do we postpone and peril the glorious and peaceful end of our struggle. T. H. T.

PORTLAND MUNICIPAL COURT.

July 1. Charles R. Frost, Breach of By-laws, fined $3,00, costs 2,55 paid.

Sewall C. Chase, Breach of By-laws, fined $3,00, costs 3,38, paid.

3. John M'Mullen, drunkenness, fined $4,00, paid.

David M'Cafferty, drunkenness, fined $4,00, committed.

6. James Gowey, drunkenness, fined $4,00, committed.

James Reynolds, drunkenness, 30 days House of Correction.

7. John M. M'Intosh, selling liquors, fined $20, costs $4,38, paid.

8. Kenneth M'Kay, assault and battery, fined $2, costs $4,21, paid.

Mary Doherty and Hugh Doherty, assault and battery, fined $1 each, costs $4,75, paid.

12. Wm, Brown, Patrick Hennsey, Patrick Ryran, Patrick Gormley, Patrick Casey, for drunkenness, fined $4,00 each, paid.

David Wood, assault and battery, recognized in the sum of $60 to appear the last Tuesday in July for trial.

13 John Deehan, assault and battery, fined $4,00, costs $3,40, paid.

SEIZURES.

July 3. Two 3 gallon jugs from John Harrington's, Hancock street.

8. ½ barrel brandy from house on Congress street.

13. 4 barrels brandy, steamboat wharf.

14. Two 5 gallon kegs, steamboat wharf.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Traveller says:

"The Washington Republic, not orignally an advocate of Gen. Scott's elevation to the Presidency, now recommends him to the South as entitled to full confidence, so far as the maintenance of the compromise measures is concerned. He is represented as wholly and ardently in favor of these measures, the Fugitive Slave Law included; and new proof is adduced that he exerted a strong and powerful influence in favor of them originally; that he was as active as any man could be in urging the matter upon the attention of members of Congress; and labored hard to prevail upon the free soil members of the whig party to abandon their position of hostility to the compromise.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.—This important act, affecting newspapers and pamphlets, has finally passed the House of Representatives. It is to take effect on the 1st of October next, and provides that printed matter shall be charged at the rate of one cent for two ounces for any distance under three thousand miles, and one cent for every additional ounce or part of an ounce. For any distance over three thousand miles, double these rates. Postage to be paid in advance. But actual subscribers, receiving their papers regularly from the office of publication, will be charged only half these rates. They may pay quarterly in advance at the office where they received their papers. Bills and receipts may be enclosed by publishers without additional charge. Weekly papers are entirely free of postage within the county where they are published.—*Commonwealth.*

AVARICE VS RELIGION.—A correspondent of the National Era relates the following anecdote

"The rumor is that the Sultan has ceded Syria to M. Rothschild, for 5,000,000 francs, say one hundred millions of dollars, and that this prince of millionaires proposes to invite the Jews to return to the land of their fathers, rebuild the temple, &c. I do not believe it. About 15 or 20 years ago, an estimable clergyman in Ohio, who had after a long study and meditation persuaded himself that the description of the latter day glory by the prophet Ezekiel was to be literally fulfilled by the Jews in Syria, went to London with a view to persuade Rothschild to purchase that country, which, he had been informed, could, in the state of the Sultan's exchequer at that time, be done at less than ten millions of dollars. It was several days after his arrival before he obtained an interview with him. And when, after so much pains-taking, he at length stood face to face with the rich Jew, and announced his errand, the Baron said to him, 'Damn Jerusalem!' The poor man, grieved and shocked, quit London, returned to his native land, pined away, and died. I received from his own lips an account of the interview."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS,

With 390 Passengers and

$2.150.000 IN GOLD!

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamship Illinois, Capt. Hartsten, arrived at this port from Aspinwall, July 7th, and Havana 11th. She brings also the mails and dates from San Francisco to July 18. She has 390 passengers, and $2,150-000 in specie, 500,000 of which is in the hands of passengers.

The Panama Railroad is completed to the crossing of the river Golgona, and in good order.

The Illinois spoke, July 14, at 9 P. M., Steamer Empire City for New Orleans; same night, at 11 o'clock, U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, from Pensacola to Boston.

Two passengers, foreigners, died on the passage.

Business at San Francisco had been moderate since the sailing of the last steamer.

The internal trade was in a prosperous condition, and likely to continue so. The supply of stock generally was limited There was a steady demand for lumber, and mills were being erected at every eligible spot, both in California and Oregon.

The city government of San Francisco has become very unpopular, and it is proposed to call a monster meeting of citizens to demand of the incumbents a resignation.

The news from the mines continues to be satisfactory.

A bloody rencontre took place in the Court of Sessions, between Judge Wilson and John H. McKune, a member of the bar, with his friend Henry Caulfield. In the melee McKune was stabbed with a sword cane by the Judge, when Caulfield drew a revolver and fired at the Judge, but missed him, the ball hitting and wounding Mr. McDonald. A second ball took effect on the Judge, wounding him slightly. Caulfield was committed to prison, and a committee of citizens have volunteered to stand over him. McKune is likely to recover, but McDonald it is thought, is likely to die. A meeting of citizens was subsequently called, and a committee appointed to request the Judge to bring Caulfield to immediate trial, but Judge Willis had declined,

Later news had been received at San Francisco from Society Islands. The revolutionists had been successful, having repulsed the royalists troops with severe loss on both sides, and reinstated their president. Queen Pomare hearing of the defeat, went in person to rally her troops, but they were again repulsed, and she fled for refuge on board a French frigate which arrived at La Hanea, on the 15th May.

CHEESE FACTORY.—George Hezlep's great cheese factory, in Onio, converts the milk of about 2,200 cows, belonging to farmers in the neighborhood, into the best cheese, by labor-saving machinery. The curd is made, sacked and marked by the farmer, and sent to the factory by a wagon which daily goes the rounds. Eight teams are thus employed. The curd is then weighed, sliced rapidly in a machine, then passed through the double curd-cooking apparatus, then through a machine, which cuts it fine to powder and salts it while passing through. It is then pressed, sacked, and again pressed. A machine sacks 240 cheeses per hour. The factory makes 300 cheeses daily, and weighing about 5,000 pounds. Nearly 100 tons are turned out yearly.

WHAT IT COSTS.—The Deficiency Bill, now before the United States Senate, contains appropriations to the amount of $5,-600,000. Among the items is this:—"*For expenses of C[illegible]ls, &c., in sending colored men into slavery, &c.*, NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS!" Northern men, you pay this blood-stained money. For what?—aye! for what?—*Commonwealth.*

For what? Why, to help politicians into office. Don't you know?

Elder Knapp, while preaching recently in Rockford, Illinois, observed many of his congregation sleeping. He stopped in his sermon and requested the deacons to pass the contribution boxes, saying that he learned the society had not yet raised money enough to pay for the new bell, adding that there were some there whom he knew would like to pay for their lodging, the usual price of which was twenty-five cents. About forty dollars were raised. He then finished his sermon.

Some trouble seems to be brewing among our Fishermen on the North Eastern Coast, growing out of British interference—a new construction having been put upon the treaty in that respect, by the New Tory ministry—They threaten to break up the American fisheries there, and the business looks rather blue Mr. Webster has written a letter on the subject.

The Boston Transcript says the old oak beneath whose branches Elliot preached to the Indians at South Natic, in 1690, is still standing, a "hale green tree," and still affords a grateful shade to the weary traveller. A neat monument has been erected to the memory of Elliot near this place, which bears on one side his name, and on the other the title of his Indian Bible, "Up Biblum God."

The wife of John Merrill Dow, of Seabrook, N. H, whose throat was cut a few days since by her drunken husband, died on Tuesday of her wounds. We believe she was about 19 years of age,—cut down in the very flower of youth by the murderous hand of him who has promised to protect and love her. The miserable man now lies in Exeter jail, awaiting trial.

There have been several deaths at the New York quarantine hospital from a malignant disease much like cholera.

A despatch from Concord. N. H., dated Saturday, states that at Lake Village. N. H., on that morning three young girls were drowned.

The wife of Horace Prescott, of Appleton, Me., lately presented her husband with a son and two daughters at one birth.

A fellow having a spite at a sausage maker rushed into his shop when crowded with customers, threw a large dead cat on the counter, and said, "That makes nineteen; we'll settle when you're not so busy."

The best adhesive label you can put on luggage is to stick to it yourself.

Punch says to resusitate a drowned Yankee, search his pockets.

Nothing was so much dreaded in our school-boy days to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah! the force of education. In after years we learned to submit to such things without shedding a tear.

An Irish piper, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a gentleman with, "Pat, what makes your face so red?" "Please yer honor," said Pat; "I always blush when I spakes to a gintleman."

RIGHT.—The Worcester *Spy* publishes letters from a Democrat and Whig, announcing their separation from the old parties and union with the Free Soil democracy.

The Republic officially announces the appointment of William C. Lane, as Governor of New Mexico, in the place of Calhoun, deceased.

It is estimated that 40,000 persons were present at the funeral solemnities of Mr. Clay at Lexington on Saturday.

Wendell Philips, Esq., of Boston, is to deliver the annual address before the Adelphi Union of Williams College, on the 17th of August.

The common council of New York have appropriated $1000 towards the relief of the Montreal sufferers.

We understand that Smith's Salem Brass Band have been engaged for five days' service at Bowdoin College commencement.

David Merriweather, of Kentucky, has been appointed U. S. Senator until September, in Mr. Clay's place.

XXXII. CONGRESS.

Mr. Norris gave notice of a joint resolution to amend the joint rules of the two Houses, so as to require that all the appropriation bills shall be sent to the Senate at least ten days before the time fixed for adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the President to raise, arm and equip three regiments of volunteers to serve for three years, in guarding and protecting the emigrant route and telegraph lines, and conveying the mails between Missouri River and the settlements in California and Oregon.

Mr. Douglass moved to fill the blank with one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Hale said the Senate might as well fill the blank with the real cost at once. From 1840 to 1844, the cost of the army in the Atlantic States in time of peace and before the acquisition of Texas and the new Territories was the rate of one thousand dollars a year for each man. That cost had not been reduced since then. These regiments would amount to three thousand men, which, at one thousand each, would amount to three millions of dollars a year for their support. It was just as well to put that sum in at once as to leave it for future bills.

The House passed some valuable amendments to the Post Office Law.

The appropriation for the Collin's line of Steamers to England was passed 89 to 87.

The bill modifying the rates of postage was received from the House and referred.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretry of War to furnish the juvenile volunteers of this city with suitable arms, was put on its passage.

Mr. Hale opposed the passage of it, thinking it an unwise precedent. He thought the military spirit of the country needed no encouragement—it was rife enough; it had already elected one President, and was trying to elect another. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clemens said that he was at a loss yesterday to understand the Senator's objection to the bill, but the reason was now apparant. The Senator, as was well known, was the Free Soil Candidate for the Presidency. and having no military capital to go on, he was desirous of crushing the spirit altogether. The resolution did not require muskets to be furnished, but left it to the Secretary to furnish. There were twenty thousand old cavelry sabres that could not be put to better use than to give them to the youth, except, perhaps, to encourage that military spirit which was destined to defeat the political prospects of the Senator. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hale said that he would not reply to the Senator's remarks, going into matters which presented him an opportunity of discussing.

Mr. Shields—Oh, yes, define your position.

Mr. Hale said he would defer observations which he might make to some other opportunity, the Senate being very thin at present. But one thing he would say was, that after the election the defeated party would not be at a loss to know the reason.

The joint resolution was then passed—Yeas 23, Nays 14.

In the House, the Florida and Alabama Railroad Land bill was agitated, but not finished. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. GIDDINGS made a short speech upon the Florida War and negro stealing by the Government. The Deficiency Bill then came up and the House managed to agree with the Senate in all the items except the constructive mileage swindle of $50,000. That they couldn't swallow; Ayes 42, Noes 97. It is thought that after a little manipulation they will get the pill down.

Daily Telegraphic News.

CINCINNATI, July 16, 1852.

We learn from Princeton, Ky., that fifty deaths from cholera have occurred at that place during the present season. Many families had left, and others were leaving.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., July 16, 1852.

There have been no new cases of Cholera during the last 48 hours. Four deaths have taken place.

It is generally believed at Washington that Gen. Jones died of the cholera.

WASHINGTON, July 18—The remains of Adjutant General Roger Jones were followed to the tomb on Saturday by a large procession, comprising the military of the District, Gen Scott, numbers of the Army and Navy, the President and Cabinet, and a large number of Senators and Representatives. The body was buried with military honors.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The London and Paris papers are chiefly occupied in noticing details of the recent plot discovered in Paris by the Police; but it appears that, notwithstanding numerous arrests were made, the affair was at first greatly exaggerated, and, in place of the parties engaged in it, having designs against the life of the President, it was affirmed by some that the whole plot was got up by the police, in order to justify Louis Napoleon in taking still more vigorous steps againts the Democratic party.

Accounts from Algiers state that the insurrection had been completely quelled by the French.

The Swiss Government, at the demand of the French Cabinet, was endeavoring to expel M. Thiers from Switzerland.

FROM GREECE.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter dated Athens, June 7th, of considerable intesest. The writer states that Dr. King remains unmolested by Government, no attempt having been made to enforce the sentence of banishment against him. Twelve of the most distinguished jurists of the country—including an ex-minister of justice, two law professors in the University of Athens, and three ex-judges,—have addressed a note to Dr. King, in which they freely declare their conviction that the decision of the Areopagus in his case was erroneous. It is thought the Government is rather ashamed of its treatment of Dr. K., and will not be likely to interfere further with him.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

The Commonwealth says:

Free Soilers should forthwith organize in every Free Soil district for the purpose of inundating their neighborhoods with the "documents." A collection of 12 1-2 cts from each active Free Soiler in the State would afford reading material, for the whole male population. See to it, the work is done up promptly, for a great contest is at hand!

We take the following interesting extract from an account of the late Temperance Convention, published in the Eastern Journal, a paper printed in the flourishing town of Biddeford. We are glad to see so staunch an advocate for the MAINE LAW eminating from that thriving village. Success to our brother French.

"The first and last, were the great speeches of the day. The first was after this wise: The York Co. Delegation had just taken up their line of march from the Depot, and was filing round the corner of one of the streets that leads up into the town from the water, when a well-dressed, likely-looking Irishman, came running up from the wharf, his face full of excitement, and seizing the friend at our side by both hands, with a full soul exclaimed, 'Surely they will not kill the Maine Law this year! It found me a year ago without a coat to my back, and it has put these dacent clothes upon me—and surely you will not let them kill the Maine Law! And God bless ye!' And away the poor fellow ran to his work, with the big Irish tears running down his cheeks. This was the soundest argument and most eloquent speech of the day. The next in eloquence and thought, and deep. hearty, manly feeling, was the concluding speech of the Convention, made by Rev. Mr. Cutter of Belfast."

PROFESSOR STOWE said the other day at Searsport, that he was recently at Springfield, Mass., and learned that the rumsellers there were buying land and fitting up drinking saloons just over the river in Connecticut. Do you suppose, said he, that the people of the land of "steady habits" will allow their State to be made a swill pail for Massachusetts hogs to drink out of?—No! never. She will show her regard for her time-honored name at another election.

M. le Chevalier de Hulseman, says a recent German paper, will receive another destination.

The famous "Macedonian" is no longer a frigate. She has been cut down and re-built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as a corvette, and is to be named Raleigh.

The funeral procession in honor of Henry Clay was the most imposing demonstration of any description ever got up in Louisville.

The funds in aid of the monument of General Brock, in Canada, have reached the sum of £6,794.

Lola Montez has sued the editor of the New York Times for libelling her character for chastity, and employed J. T. Brady, Esq., for her counsel.

GOOD TEAS VERY CHEAP.—We would call attention to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of G. W. Sleeper, 130 Washington street, Boston. A better opportunity to purchase tea for family use is seldom offered; and, from the high reputation which this gentleman enjoys for fair dealing, we have no hesitation in recommending him to our readers.—*Boston paper.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 3d inst, by Rev Mr Chickering, Mr James Blair to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Pollock, both of this city.

In Kennebunk, 1st inst., Mr. Mark H Ford, formerly of Portland, to Miss Persis W Day: 12th inst, Mr Henry Wenzell of Boston, to Miss Martha W Smart of K.

In Bath, 2d inst, Mr. James Shovey to Mrs Margaret Maein; 12th, Mr C. H. Taylor of Shelburne, Mass., to Mrs Susan Bovey of Bath.

In Kenduskeag, 2d inst, Mr Thomas Barwise of K, to Miss Nancy P Reed of Skowhegan.

In Dover, 3d inst, Samuel M Grover, Esq. of Guilford, to Miss Frances, daughter of Hon Thomas H Pullen of Dover.

In Ellsworth, 4th inst., Mr Ambrose Sanders to Miss Lucy Ann Stanley, both of E.

In Saco, 3d inst, Mr Joseph B. Walker of Portland, to Miss Abby A. Libby of Biddeford.

In Biddeford, 4th inst, Mr Cyrus Dennett to Miss Lydia Moulton; Mr Lorenzo Emmons of Kennebunkport, to Miss Olive Benson of Biddeford.

In Limington, 27th ult, Stephen C. Libby, M. D., of Saco, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of James Frost, Esq., of L.

In Limerick, 29th ult, Mr Asa Libby to Miss Lydia Lord, of Limington.

In Standish, 30th ult, Mr William H Hanson of Biddeford, to Miss Sultene E Smith of S.

In North Berwick, 39th ult, Mr Cyrus Verney to Miss Hannah McKenzie, both of N. Berwick.

In Conway, N H, 4th inst, Mr William H Mitchell of Keenebunk, to Miss Emily Littlefield of C.

In Portsmouth, Mr Julian Allen of New York, a native of Poland, to Miss Mary A Hussey of Portsmouth.

In Millbridge, 7th inst, by S F Adams, Esq., Capt Edwin C Fickett of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth B Wallace of Millbridge.

DEATHS.

In this city, 12th inst, of consumption, Mr John Elder, aged 52.

In this city, 9th inst, Mrs Harriet M., wife of Mr. R H Wood of New York, aged 26th years.

In this city, 5th inst, Mr Caleb Johnson, aged 80.

In this city, 6th inst, Mr Daniel P Colesworthy, formerly of Boston, aged 75.

In this city, 11th inst, Harriet C, daughter of John Flagg, aged 3 1 2 years.

In this city, 15th inst, Abbie Howe, only daughter of David Robieson, Jr., aged 2 years 6 months.

In this city, 18th instant, Frances Ellen, daughter of Charles H. and Virginia Bager, aged 8 years.

In Hartford, 11th inst, Seth Sturtevant, aged 92 years 1 month and 7 days. He was supposed to be the last of Gen. Washington's Life-Guard. Mass papers please copy. We lately saw this aged veteran. His step was quite firm, his mind clear, and no reason was apparent why he might not live several years He remarked, "We thought we were fighting for a land of liberty, but it seems we were not!"

In Madison, Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr. Abel Nutting, aged 67.

In Waterville, Sarah B. Page, aged 31.

At Deer Island, N. B., 3d inst, Mr. Stephen Fountain, a native of York, Me., aged 93.

In Fryeburg, 35th ult., Mr. James Osgood, Jr., aged 27. He leaves a widow, and a large circle of friends to mourn his early death.

In Bath, 22d inst, Dea. William Morse, aged 71.

In Bowdoinham, 10th inst, Mary Ann Graves, aged 71.

AT ATWELL'S,

Under the U. S. Hotel,

Just received a quantity of that *death and destruction* to the whole BED BUG TRIBE!

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs!

In quart bottles at one dollar each. Also; 50 doz. 26 cent bottles.

12	doz.	Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
50	do	Downe' Elixir.
50	do	Marshall's Snuff,
50	do	Dead Shot for Bed Bugs,
50	do	Cramp and Pain Killer,
24	do	Radway's Ready Relief,
24	do	Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
50	do	American do
50	do	Doct. Pettit's American Eye Salve,
50	do	do do Canker Balsam,
20	do	Shaker's Grand Latholicon,
20	do	Young's Cod Liver Oil Caedy,
20	do	do Fir Balsam do
20	do	Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
50	do	Elixir Paregoric,
50	do	Castor Oil, in bottles,)
50	do	Spirits Camphor,
20	boxes	Curtis & Perkins' Spruce Gum,
50	do	and packages Deodorsing Powder,
20	doz.	Holman's Spring and Summer Bitters,
20	do	Doct. Langley's Root and Herb do
20	do	Wild Cherry Paundice do

And other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ *Don't forget the place, and don't forget to call at* ATWELL's, *under the U. S. Hotel.*

GOOD TEA VERY LOW!

A GOOD QUALITY of SOUCHONG TEA,

FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR,

HERETOFORE sold for $1,25; also, a full assortment of all grades, at lowest market prices.

On receipt of one dollar by mail (post paid), a package will be forwarded by express;

G. W. SLEEPER,

NEW ENGLAND TEA HONG,

130 Washington St.. Boston.

Between Spring Lane and Water streets, granito front building.

June 31, 1852. 3m.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, of Portland, on the twenty fifth day of September, A. D., 1851, by his deed of that date conveyed to the subscriber in fee and in mortgage, a certain lot of land in Portland, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the Southwest corner of a piece of land in possession of the Widow Minot; thence Northeasterly adjoining the Southeasterly end of said Minot's land, thirty-nine feet to John Simonton's land; thence South forty-three degrees East by said Simonton's land, twenty-three feet to a common passage way leading from Hampshire street to Henry Mosse's land; thence by said passage way twenty-nine feet to Peter Jerris's land, thence by said Jerris's land eighteen feet to the first bound; with the right of the aforesaid passage way in common with Henry Moses, Benjamin Roberts and John Simonton, which deed of mortgage is recorded in the Cumberland Records, Book 223, page 543, to which record reference may be had.

And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, I, Josiah Jones, do hereby give notice, that I claim a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

Portland, July 13 1852. JOSIAH JONES.

30,000 copies sold in four weeks.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TALE,

Uncle Tom's Cabin,

OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY,

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

FOR THRILLING delineation of character, and power of description, this work is unrivalled. It has been denominated, and with truth,

THE STORY OF THE AGE!

The fact that *thirty thousand copies* have been sold in four weeks, is evidence sufficient of its unbounded popularity. Three paper mills are constantly at work manufacturing the paper, and three power presses are working twenty four hours per day, in printing it, and more than one hundred book binders are incessantly plying their trade to bind them, and still it has been impossible as yet to supply the demand. Testimonials of the strongest kind, numerous enough to fill a volume, have already appeared in the public journals.

For sale by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 and 19 Cornhill, BOSTON.

Boston, May 18, 1852. 1y

IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

(two volumes already published,)

THE WRITINGS OF

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D.

VOL. I.—Comprising his celebrated Lecture to the Working Men in the United States on Scepticism, including Six Discourses on Intemperance; a book which should be owned and read by every American citizen.

VOL II.—Just published, containing the reverend author's occasional Discourses. A volume which we hesitate not to say is unsurpassed by any similar production in the English language. Here is a mine of intellectual and religious wealth, for the clergyman, the student, or man of business.

For sale by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 and 19 Cornhill, BOSTON.

Boston, May 18, 1852. 1y

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cts. per 100

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR

FOR BANGOR.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMER GOVERNOR, Capt. T. ROGERS, will leave Railroad Wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at *nine* o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of the 4 1-2 train of cars from Boston, for the following places, viz: Thomaston, Camden, Searsport, Belfast, Bucksport, Frankfort, Hampden and Bangor.

Returning—will leave Bangor every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, A M., touching as above.

FARES—From Portland to Thomaston,	$1 00
" to Camden,	1 00
to Searsport and Belfast,	1 50
to Bucksport, Frankfort, Hampden and Bangor,	2 00

MEALS EXTRA. Freight taken at usual rates.

May 13. tf I. W. EATON, Agent.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

CHOLERA, DYSENTARY, and DIARRHŒA

CORDIAL

MRS. E. KIDDER'S

Cholera-Morbus, Dysentary and Diarrhœa

CORDIAL,

STANDS unparalleled in the annals of history as a curative for the

CHOLERA;

DYSENTERY,

DIARRHŒA,

(both recent and protracted;)

SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHIEDREN;

SEA-SICKNESS;

GENERAL DEBILITY, and

FEVER and AGUE.

Its well known effect is to immediately relieve and cure the worst forms of the disease, and in all recent cases in A FEW HOURS, both in children and adults.

Bowel Complaints of Children while Teething,

Can not only be readily cured, but be prevented by the timely use of the medicine. It resusticates and restores in the last stages of the disease, and cures where every other medicine has ceased to have any good effect.

Its effect is the same in every country and in every climate. Its reputation is now well known in every quarter of the Globe.

CAUTION.

The Public are cautioned against being misled by those who have taken the name of my article, and barrowed my advertisements, for the purpose for palming off their worthless trash. Be sure that you get MRS. E. KIDDER'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, and you will not be disappointed or deceived.

Sold everywhere by the Druggists and Apothecaries.

MRS. E. KIDDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

General Depot—100 Court st, Boston,

June 18. 4m

Type and Printing Materials.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG RESPECTFULLY TO inform their Patrons and the Trade, that they have removed to the

NEW BUILDING,

No. 29 BEEKMAN STREET,

four doors east of William, and trust from the facilities there offered, by every modern improvement, to meet a continuance of liberal support.

Fonts of PLAIN SCOTCH FACES, varying from 100 lbs. to 1000 lbs. weight will be kept on hand, as well as varied assortment of

FANCY LETTER,

and every article necessary for the turnishing of Complete Printing Offices.

The subscribers would beg to call the attention of the Trade to their METAL which for durability has not been equalled by any Foundry in the United States. By a peculiar combination of Metals, arrived at from an experience of thirty years, they are enabled to cast type, which they feel assured will last one third longer than that *furnished by any other Foundry in the country.*

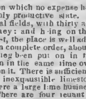
JAMES CONNER & SON,

22 BEEKMAN, ST., NEW YORK.

N. B.—Editors and publishers of Newspapers giving the above *three* insertions prior to the first of August, 1852, and sending us a copy of the same, will be paid for it in our materials by purchasing four times the amount their bill for advertising.

June, 1852. 6w

RIDING SCHOOL.



MR. BARNUM has re opened his SCHOOL on the same lot he occupied last year, on Free Street, and will be open at 6 o'clock, A. M, at the following reduced terms of tuition:

For 16 Lessons,	$12 00
12 "	10 00
6 "	6 00
SINGLE LESSONS,	1 25
Single Lessons on the Road,	1 50

Each Lesson to occupy one hour. Half of the tuition to be paid in advance, and the remainder at the middle of the course.

Pupils who take twelve or more lessons, will be permitted to have the last half on the road. The expense to those who subscribe for sixteen lessons, does not exceed the usual stable charge for horses, and to them each road lesson is $1 25—less than is charged in Boston.

Riding skirts and velvet polka jackets furnished to ladies without charge.

N. B. Horses trained to the saddle free of charge.

Portland, May 13. tf

A Valuable Pennsylvania Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the well known "Waterloo Farm," in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, four miles from the Penn Railroad at the Gap, containing

198 Acres and 119 Perches of the very best Farm Land,

upon which no expense has been spared to bring it to a highly productive state. It is divided into ten nearly equal fields, with thirty acres of Meadow not surpassed by any: and being on the main drove road from the West, the place is well adapted to grazing. The fencing is in complete order, about 2,000 panels of post fence, having been put on in the last six years. There has been in the same time over 10,000 bushels of lime put upon it. There is sufficient wood for the use of the farm, and inexhaustible limestone quarries, with two kilns, where a large lime business is done.

There are four tenant houses, blacksmith, wheelwright and cabinet maker's shop, with stabling, all excellent business stands. All the farm buildings have been put in the best order. The barn is 107 by 64 feet, with wagon shed, carriage house and granary, carpenter's shop, corn-cribs, &c. The dwelling is large, finished in the best manner, with every convenience.

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There is a wood shed, ice house, &c. The garden and grounds have at great expense been put in high order, and there is an extensive green house, hot beds, &c. The orchard contains about 400 trees, of every description of fruit, selected with care.

The neighborhood is thickly settled, and there are churches of every denomination in the immediate vicinity; also mill, stores, and a post office just off the place.

The above is well know as a highly profitable farm, not surpassed in the State, while in view of the size of the house, extent and beauty of the grounds, the extreme healthiness of the neighborhood, the scenery &c., also being within two hours ride of Philadelphia, and having every convenience that could be wished as a country seat, it is equalled by few.

One-half the purchase money, or more, may remain on the property if desired.

NATHANIEL BURT,

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The most aggravated cases of *nursing sore mout* are cured by the CANKER BALSAM, with ease an certainty, it being rarely known to fail, even in lon standing cases that have been pronounced incurab by the best physicians.

For Infant's sore mouths and sore nipples, it ma be relied upon for a *perfect and speedy cure*, wit the greatest assurance.

Applied to *inflamed or swelled gums*, particularl to *gums of children while teething*, it gives immedia relief.

Canker in the mouth, throat, stomach, or bowels, it re quires but a few doses to entirely remove. Also, f *Canker* accompanying *Canker Rash, or Scarlet Feve* it is an unequalled remedy.

ENLARGED TONSILS are easily cured by the Ca ker Balsam.

Irritation of the Bronchia, "better known as 'tickling in the throat," with tendency to cough, relieved and cured by this remedy.

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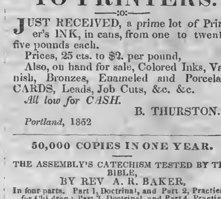

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THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangemen with the Norton Straw Manufacturing Co pany for the sale of their goods, now offer for sale large assortment of STRAW HATS AND BON NETS, of every variety of fabric, style and patter adapted to the spring trade, which will be sold b the package at the lowest figure. Cases may b assorted to suit purchasers.

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T CROSBY. S. BROWN.

The Farmer.

Summer Fallowing for Wheat.

Messrs. Editors:—As it is about the season of the year when most farmers have began, or are beginning to plow their summer fallows, I propose to give your readers the *modus oper[illegible]* that has worked here to profit and advantage.

My method is to plow but once, the last of May or June, being careful to plow it well from eight to ten inches in depth. I then let it remain two or three weeks—then put on the harrow, *going over it twice exactly* the same way it was plowed, which forces all the sods down that may not have been turned over and covers the grass that has started. I allow it to remain till just before harvest, when I use that indispensable *farming* tool, the wheel cultivator, going over it once or twice, as it may require, which works it up admirably, cutting up all the grass and weeds and leaving the land perfectly clean, without further cultivation; it remains until I begin to fit it for sowing. The ground is prepared by using the cultivator again going over it two or three times, and letting it in deeper at each repetition. It is now ready to recive the seed. This is sown, and I then go over with the cultivator again, leaving the seed to come up in rows, as it does when the drill is made use of.

The benefit of working fallow in this manner, in my estimation is, that it is both the cheapest and most profitable—for a man can cultivate three times as much ground as he can by plowing. And by working the fallow without disturbing the sod he can get a surface mould, and leave the ground in a better state than by plowing, because it is quite often the case that when the fallow is cross plowed the soil is not all perfectly rotted—and being turned up to the sun and rain, grows again, thus taking up ground that should be occupied by the wheat.

By working summer fallow in the manner described, I have raised the largest crops with the least labor.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Crooked-neck Squashes.

The Canada crook-neck squash is the best variety for long keeping that I am acquainted with, and the white, bell-shaped squash, the next best.

First, select well ripened specimens grown on rather clayey soil. Those with a neck, that can be suspended by tying a strip of cloth around them, are to be preferred. The cloth should be one and a half or two inches wide—woolen cloth is the best. Those that cannot be hung up by tying around their necks, may be put in bags, say two in a bag; tie the mouth and hang it by the middle, with a squash at each end. Hang them in a warm, dry room, keeping them separate from each other, and from the wall, wherever they are inclined to touch, by putting between them a piece of woolen cloth folded to several thicknesses. Round cords of any kind are unsuitable, for they will soon injure the necks.

If the room is kept very warm, they will wilt, and shrivel up; but that is little injury, they will be the dryer when coocked. In this way I have often kept them until June and July, and once until September, when I had round, ripe squashes of two successive years' growth on hand at the same time. In the kitchen of the house I lived in when a boy, in Connecticut, were large iron hooks driven into the ceiling, about eight feet apart, on which we placed poles, and from them we hung our squashes; and if they were of good quality, well ripened and carfully handled, they would keep as long as we wanted them. In our house, in the severe cold weather, they would freeze if left on the poles; but in severe cold weather they were taken down, put in a warm, dry place, with cloths between them, until the danger was past, when they were hung up together.

Wash for Apple Trees.

We again recommend potash water for washing apple trees. Many people seem fearful that a wash of ley will hurt their trees, and they are frequently asking what they shall do to kill the borers. We now refer them to the statements of a number of orchardists who applied for premiums last year in Middlesex county. All who washed with ley state that the borer has not troubled them. One of them, Caleb Wight of Westford, does not wash with ley. He says, "I wash my trees with lime, clay, salt, and green manure, *which I think is better than potash.*"

Now mark how Mr, Wright gets rid of the borer. He says, "The insect that most troubles me is *the borer,* and what I used to get rid of them is the malet and gouge!" We pity the man who is forced to resort to this antiquated method to cut out worms that would never be found in the tree that is washed with ley.

We should much prefer to let the borers remain in the trees rather than trust to the nicest gouge to dig for them. They come out of their own accord the third year—turn to flies and die, as silk worms do. By washing the trees the flies are kept away and lay no eggs there. And when they have laid their eggs at the root of the tree the ley destroys them.

It ought to be applied in June before the flies begin to lay their eggs, But July will answer when you intend to kill the eggs that have been laid. We have never known this fly to lay her eggs in any month but July. One pound of potash will make one gallon of ley strong enough for trees. — *Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Fattening Properties of Peas and Beans.

These articles have been found by chemical analysis, rich in nitrogen. The inference has been that they would be specially useful in supporting the waste of the muscles of animals, and it has been suggested that they would be particularly useful in the production of wool. They are evidently valuable for these purposes, but not the less valuable for the production of fat. Those persons who have used peas for fattening hogs, consider them worth as much as Indian corn.—Districts where that grain is not readily grown, very fine pork is produced from peas. Dickson, in his work "On the breeding of Live Stock," states that a sweepstakes was entered into between five East Lothian farmers, to be claimed by the one who should be pronounced the best feeder of cattle. Forty cattle of the same breed, and in equal condition, were divided between them, as fairly as possible. They were put up together the second week in September, and killed at Christmas following. The winner of the stakes fed his animals wholly on *boiled beans* with hay.—*Ex.*

How to prepare Rennets.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph gives the following directions for the preparation of rennets:

"When taken from the animal, empty and rinse them carefully in *pure,* cold water, then fill them with salt, and pack them away in a close [illegible] jar—covering them with fine salt. When wanted for use, take two or three of them in an earthen vessel of the capacity of two gallons or more, and pour in sweet whey till it is full. Allow the rennets to remain submerged for two hours and a half, and the liquor will be fit for use. It must, however, be kept *very* salt. As fast as the liquor is used out, its place should be supplied by sweet whey. After a while the liquor will become so reduced as to require three times the quantity orginally required to produce the desired effect. The old rennets [illegible] then be thrown away, and new ones placed in steep.'

Table for determining the Value of Artificial Manures.

		d.
1	Every lb. of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia or nitric acid, may be estimated at	8
2	1 lb. of nitrogen, in the form of nitrogenized matters, at	6
3	Organic matters free from nitrogen, humus, &c. 1 lbs. at	1
4	Salts of potash, 1 lbs., at	1
	Or potash separately, 1 lb. at	1 1-2
5	Salts of soda, 1 lbs., at	[illegible]
6	Phosphate of lime, 1 lb., at	[illegible]
	Or phosphoric acid separately, 1 lb. at	[illegible]
7	Of gypsum, 1 lbs., at	1
8	Lime, 1 lbs., at	1

For all practical purposes, the determination of the value of the remainder of the substances, which are usually contained in the analysis of artificial manures, such as oxide of iron, alumina, silica, &c., may be safely neglected.

The chief questions which the farmer requires to have answered by the chemist, are—

a. How much, in 100 lbs., does the artificial manure contain of—1. Nitrogen: 2. Organized substances: 3. Salts of potash: 4. Salts of soda: 5. Phosphoric acid: 6. Gypsum: 7. Carbonate of lime, or of magnesia?

b. In what combination does the nitrogen exist? In the form of ammoniacal salts? Or in the form of nitrogenized organic matters? Do the latter enter easily into putrefaction, or do they decompose with difficulty?

The answer to the first question, including the above seven points, will enable the farmer to calculate the commercial value of the manure. The answers to the other questions, *b,* will enable him approximately whether the manure is likely to act quickly, or whether it belongs to those the full fertilizing effects of which are brought out only in the second or third year.

* *

Bone dust resembles, in its chief constituents, the solid excrements of animals, and straw, and differs from these chiefly by being much richer, as will be seen by the following comparison:—

Constituents.	1,000 lbs of bone dust.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nitrogen.	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phosphoric acid	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime,	240	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bone-dust thus contains about 12 times more forcing substances, and eighty to a hundred times more grain-forming materials than dry straw or the solid excrements of animals.

With regard to the application of bone-dust, I would observe, that the usual practice of applying bones, as 1-2 inch or 1-4 inch bones, cannot be recommended. In this state they decompose very slowly in the ground—so slowly, indeed, that ten or twenty years may be required to dissolve them entirely.—*Heland Scotch Journal.*

What are Trees Made of.

If we were to take up a handful of soil and examine it under the microscope, we should probably find it to contain a number of fragments of wood small broken pieces of branches, or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine it chemically, we should find yet more strikingly that it may nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, then it may be said, the young plant obtains its wood from the earth in which it grows. The following experiment will show whether this conjuncture is likely to be correct or not. Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in a oven, and afterwards put into a large earthen vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree weighing five pounds, was planted therein. During the space of five years, the earth was carefully watered with rain water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, being blown upon it by winds, it was covered with a metal plate full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air from getting access to the earth below it. After growing in the earth for five years, the tree was removed, and on being weighed, was found to have gained one hundred and sixty four pounds. And this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves or dead branches which in five years, fell from the tree.

Now came the application of the test. — Was all this obtained from the earth? It had not sensibly dimnished; but, in order to make the experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the ballance. Astonishing was the result—the earth weighed only *two ounces* less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! yet the tree had gained *one hundred and sixty four pounds.* Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in the space of time was *not* obtained from the earth; we are therefore obliged to repeat our question, "Where does the wood come from?" We are left with only two alternatives; the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived. It can be clearly shown that it was not due to the water: we are consequently unable to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusion — *it was derived from the air.*

Can it be? Were those great ocean spaces of wood, which are as old as man's introduction into Eden, and wave in their vast and solitary luxuriance over the fertile hills and plains of South America, were all these obtained from the thin air? Were the particles which unite to form our battle ships, Old England's walls of wood, ever borne the world about, not only on wings of air, actually as air themselves? Was the firm table on which I write, the chair on which I rest, the solid floor on which I dwell, once in a form which I could not as much as lay my finger on and grasp in my hand? Wonderful truth! all this is air.—*English Paper.*

Improved Knife for Cutting Hay

Mr. John F. Holden, of Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., writes us that he has seen a very good knife used, this winter, for cutting hay in the stack or hay-mow. It has a long handle like a pitchfork, and near the foot it has a jog or short arm which has a shank for a knife of a crescent formed edge. The foot is placed upon the jog or arm, to work the knife, and the handle answers for a lever.— The improvement is a good one, and one much required, as we have often felt in days of youth, long ago.

Drunken Examples.

We have often wondered why it is that sons are not made tee-totalers by the very bad examples of the fathers. It is not a little surprising that sons as frequently follow the examples of their fathers, as regards rum drinking, as they are deterred from falling into their gross habits and excesses. Among the high in life—or perhaps, more aptly speaking, among the wealthy — we find this as much the case as in a lower grade of circumstances. Now what would look worse than a case we shall treat in this wise?—Suppose a drunken, and when drunk, loathsome, more so than perhaps is ordinary–physician should rear an interesting family, and educate and place in practice as a physician, a son —would one not naturally be led to believe that son would be a sober man, if for no other reason than the detestable example of the father? But such is not always the case—no, nor near always. We often find young men in their own opinion, at least, smarter than their daddies: and so well schooled do they think themselves, that they can carry out that extraordinary smart trait and expression of character — "I can drink or let it alone!" and if they can make people believe that they can be temperance men and at the same time drink rum, why their daddies for cuteness are cast far in the shade. The rum perfumed breath—the weakened joints, and the flushed face, often give the lie to the professions of fidelity to the temperance pledge.— *Norristown Olive Branch*

Influence of Christianity upon Poetry.

Poetry is the divinest of all arts. In its legitimate and highest influence, it has the same tendency and aim with Christianity. Its true office is to elevate the soul above the grossness of material things, to breathe into it lofty and tender emotions, and to reveal in sweet and elevated strains all that is sublime in nature, all that is beautiful in character and life.

Christianity has wrought a marked change and effected a great improvement in poetry. She has destroyed many of the bloody themes of poetry which rendered it attractive to a corrupt and barbarous age. She has [illegible] most of the vile superstitions and gross absurdities of antiquity, which the bards of old wove into their verse. She has demolished ancient heathen mythology, the senseless and cumbrous machinery of all the poetry of antiquity.

But Christianity has divested poetry of the gaudy drapery of heathen mythology and the tinsel of superstitious associations, only to [illegible] for them her own white and pure robe. She has not destroyed any thing essential to the power and beauty of poetical composition. She has not banished the genius of song from the earth, nor diminished its magic power over the soul. She has not [illegible] of the heart's most [illegible] chords which vibrate in unison with the sprightly numbers [illegible] from the bard.

The influence of Christianity, rather, has been in a number of respects, most happy. She has favored this divine art by casting light upon all subjects, and by presenting to the eye of the poet in bolder relief all that is grand and lovely in the worlds of matter and mind. The spirit of Christianity is a spirit of light, revealing to the poet new truth and beauty in external nature and in the soul, and enlarging the field of poetic invention and imagery.

It is a common impression that poetry flourishes most in the rudest stages of society, and among the mists and errors of a superstitious age. But it is not true that the muse [illegible] the light; nor is it in the twilight of knowledge and among the superstitions of barbarism that we discover the most splendid examples of poetic invention and diction.—Poetry has prospered most among cultivated people, and under the elevating influences of Christianity. Homer, Dante, and a few other poets, indeed, lived and sung amid comparative darkness, but it was in spite of the darkness, not in consequence of it. The ignorance of their times tended only to drag them down to earth, and not to aid them in their struggles to soar into the regions of light and purity.

Knowledge and Christianity exalt genuine poetry. Those poetical compositions which cannot bear the light of knowledge and the pure influences of Christianity are of the earth earthy, and not heaven-born, soul-stirring poetry. Christianity has elevated poetry by presenting new and sublime themes for *thought and imagination,* by opening rich and pure fountains whence the poet may draw inspiration. She has revealed new truths sublime and beautiful, beyond where the eye of sense can penetrate, or the lamp of reason shine; truths which Milton, Young, Cowper and Montgomery "have wedded to immortal verse," and celebrated in the sweetest notes and noblest song. She has also given to the world, as the exponent of her doctrines and duties, a volume unequalled in the richness and beauty of its poetic imagery.

The ancient heathen mythology was too gross, too sensual, to awaken noble feelings, or elevate the soul of the poet. It tended only to degrade and darken his spirit. But the legitimate tendency of the truths of revelation is to chasten the imagination and improve the character of the poet, to exalt his views of man's life, happiness, and destiny, and to awaken within him strong sympathies for the true and the beautiful in life. They impart to the poet a nobler inspiration than he has ever derived from the gross superstitions and mythology of the ancients. That glowing and godlike inspiration under which Milton wrote Paradise Lost, he received not upon Parnassus nor at Helicon. He caught it upon Mount Zion, and drew it from Siloa's brook.

The poet is no less a poet because he may be a Christian. But as he gazes by night upon the spangled vault above, or contemplates the loveliness and immensity of creation, he will be inspired with deeper emotions of the beautiful and the grand, as he recognizes, in all, the love and wisdom of the Highest. He will celebrate, in richer numbers and sweeter notes, the interchange of the seasons, the spleudor of day, the solemn grandeur of night, and all the beauty and magnificence of nature, as he remembers that the Eternal Spirit, who is the Author of all this magnificence and beauty, is his Father and his God. *National Library.*

A Temperance Speech to the Point.

Smith, the razor strop man, occasionally breaks off from the subject of the very superior quality of his strops, and gives his audience a short lecture on temperance in his own peculiar and droll way. Here is an extract:

"When I drank grog, I owned a cat, a poor, lean, lantern-jawed thing, that was always getting into a scrape. As I had nothing for her to eat, she was compelled to take the highway, and the neighbors were continually crying out, 'confound that Smith's cat, she stole all my milk!' Poor thing she had to steal or die, for she could find no pickings at home, for even the poor mice were so poor and scraggy, that it took several of them to make a shadow, and a decent cat would starve to death in three weeks on an allowance of eighteen a day. But when I reformed, things took a a different turn. The kitchen being provided, crumbs were plenty, and the old cat grew fat and honest together. Even the mice grew fat and oily, and old tabby would make a hearty supper on two of them, and then lie down and snooze with the pleasant consolation of knowing when she awoke there would be a few more left of the same sort."

"And again—when I was a beer-guzzler, mother cried, father cried, Bill cried, Moll cried, Bet cried, and the cat cried. But when I signed the pledge, father sung, mother sung, John sung, and wife sung, Bill sung, Moll sung, Bet sung, and the cat sung, the kettle sung, and I bought a new frying pan, and put a piece beef-steak in it, and placed it on the fire, and that *sung* and that's the kind of singing for the workman."

"And a third—the difference between Smith sober and Smith drunk, is this: Smith drunk was rummy, ragged and riotous. Smith sober is jovial and jolly. Smith sober is cool, clear-headed and cautious. Smith sober is hearty, healthy and happy. Smith drunk was ill-read, ill-bred and ill-lead. Smith sober is well-saved, well-behaved and well-shaved.—*Oasis.*

Friends,—"I hold it as a fact," said Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world. This is manifest from the disputes to which indiscreet reports from one to another give rise."

The transition from joy to sorrow is easiest in pure minds; as the true diamond, when moistened by the breath, recovers its lustre sooner than false ones.

The Great Lesson. — The most useful lesson in the school of life, is that which teaches us to be co[illegible].

MARRIAGE,
HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.

WHY IS IT?

That we behold many females, scarce in the meridian of life broken in health and spirits with a complication of diseases and ailments depriving them of the power for the enjoyment of life at an age when physical health, buoyancy of spirits, and happy serenity of mind arising from a condition of health, should be predominant?

Many of the causes of her sufferings at first—perhaps years before—perhaps during girlhood, or the first years of marriage—were in their origin so slight as to pass unnoticed, and of course neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS,

When too late to be benefited by our knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the full consequences of our ignorance.

What would we not often give to possess, in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years! And what days and nights of anguish might we not have been spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING

To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many years from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still—not incurred, if every

WIFE AND MOTHER

Possessed the information contained in a little volume (within the reach of all) which would spare to herself

YEARS OF MISERY,

And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, necessarily devolving upon him from sickness of the wife, without giving him the opportunity of acquiring that competence which his exertions are entitled, and the possession of which would secure the happiness of himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS

By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands.

In view of such consequences, no wife or mother is excusable if she neglect to avail herself of that knowledge in respect to herself, which would spare her much suffering, be the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, and confer upon her children that blessing above all price—healthy bodies, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
Private Medical Companion.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN

One Hundredth Edition. 18mo. pp. 250. Price. 50 cts.

[ON FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, $1 00.]

First published in 1847, and it is not

SURPRIZING OR WONDERFUL,

Considering that EVERY FEMALE, WHETHER MARRIED OR NOT, can here acquire a full knowledge of the nature, character and causes of her complaints, with the various symptoms, and that nearly

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should have been sold.

It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage, but no female desirous of enjoying health and that beauty, consequent upon health, which is so conducive to her own happiness and that of her husband, but either has or will obtain it, as has or will every husband who has the love and affection of his wife at heart, or that of his own pecuniary improvement.

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GEO. LORD, 61 Exchange st., Portland.
New York, June 3. 1852. 1y.

PATENT

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THESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, render them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute, Clarionete, Horn, or Bassoon, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment: thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment, AND NO OTHERS. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1500 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country. T. GILBERT & CO.,
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Boston, May 10, 1852—1y

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LATE OF THE FIRM OF WHITE & DALTON, having made arrangements with Messrs. Johnson, Hall & Co. to take charge of the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT in their establishment, respectfully informs her friends and former customers that she will [illegible] the most extensive and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, which she assures her friends will be found the most complete and reasonable in prices of any stock ever offered in this city. No. 3, Greenough's Block.
Portland, May 13, 1852. tf.

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May 27. 3m FOWLER & WELLS.

DR. PETTIT'S
American Eye Salve,

SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Opthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve, Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause.

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ONONDAGO CO., N. Y., and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the age, discovered the sel[illegible] apportionment of ingredients, combining soothing, *healing and strengthening properties,* which have resulted in effecting many ASTONISHING CURES, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, A DESERVED RENOWN, *unequalled in the history of any similar preparation.*

The American Eye Salve is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with *weak or sore eyes,* whether caused by acute or chronic inflammation,—scrofulous [illegible] *ness or defect of vision,*—[illegible] *too severe* [illegible] *of the eye.*

Please read the following statements:

A daughter of Mr. John P[illegible], No. 2[illegible] Street, Newark, N. J., [illegible] *one box of* AM. EYE SALVE.

Hiram Gaves, of South Adams, Mass., [illegible] *gave it her* [illegible] *sore eyes for* THREE YEARS [illegible] *ance of the* [illegible] have spoken to my [illegible]. Can you supply me a quantity by Express?

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John M. Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., writes—"My father has suffered greatly *for forty years* [illegible] CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES [illegible] *been entirely cured by using your* AM. EYE SALVE."

[illegible] WAS HEALED [illegible]

[illegible] FROM INFANCY [illegible] a running sore on his face."

This [illegible] remedy is designed most [illegible] diseased eyes, [illegible] PAIN EXTRACTORS IN THE WORLD.

[illegible] *desperate cases of sore eyes,* [illegible] sores and inflammations, [illegible] exceeded their most sanguine [illegible].

[illegible] *cure* Burns and Scalds [illegible]

[illegible] Chilblains, *producing al-* [illegible]

[illegible] Sores and Ulcers *have been found* [illegible] *all other remedies had* [illegible]

Infants' Sore Necks and Chafes are cured [illegible] *applications.*

[illegible] *the* Piles, *no article can compete* [illegible] cured cases that have withstood the [illegible] most skilful physicians *and of* [illegible]

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[illegible] ATWELL, Portland Me., *Wholesale Agent.* [illegible] supplies of the medicine, may [illegible]

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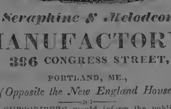
Warren & King, Wm Holden & Co., Saccarappa;
Wm Baker, E T Gatchel, Brunswick; and by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally,

MUSIC! MUSIC!!



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THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

SERAPHINES, REED ORGANS,
AND
CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS

which for quickness and quality of tone, and style of finish, are not surpassed in the country.

We would invite the attention of the public to our REED ORGANS, with the late improvement and a variety of stops, it renders them the best substitute for the more costly pipe organ; the stops being so arranged as to produce all the variety and changes that are desired in church music; they will give as quick, clear, and melodious a tone as the pipe organ; and can be kept in order and tune equally as well. Their cost being far less, it places them within the reach of churches of very limited means.

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is the quickest and most brilliant toned reed instrument that has ever been introduced to the public, capable of producing quite as quick music as the piano forte.

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HASTINGS & PHILBROOK
Portland, Me., Nov 1[illegible], 1851. 1y

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YOUTH and MANHOOD.

A rigorous Life or a premature Death.

KINKELIN on SELF PRESERVATION

Only 25 cents.

THIS BOOK, JUST PUBLISHED, IS FILLED with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to YOUTH, MANHOOD and OLD AGE. To all who apprehend or suffer under the dire consequences of early or prolonged indiscretions—to all who feel the exhaustive effects of sedentary and unnatural habits—to all who in addition to declining physical energy, are the victims of nervous and mental debility, and of moping and melancholy despondency—Dr. K. would say,

READ THIS BOOK.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives.

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Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage or curiosity.

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Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1851. 45—1y

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DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
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OF THE BEST QUALITY.
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December 16, 1851—tf.

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING!!

PURCHASERS IN THIS VICINITY, VISITING PORTLAND, IN WANT OF A *SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF CLOTHING,* for *SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,* are [illegible]

No. 6 under the United States Hotel,

WHERE CAN BE FOUND A LARGE AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Fashionable Ready made Clothing

as in the city—manufactured by the best of workmen, and from the newest style of goods, of this season's importation, which we offer at prices as low, and a little lower, than similar goods can be purchased elsewhere. Gentlemen in want of a first rate garment, can find one at this establishment equal to any that is custom made; as we intend at all times to keep on hand the best ready made Clothing which can be found in this or any other city.

GARMENTS MADE OT ORDER,

From NEW and DESIRABLE GOODS, selected from this Spring's importation—together with a general assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES,* suitable for gentlemen's wear.

Also a good assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, constantly on hand.

[illegible] *please call at No. 6, under the* [illegible]

J. W. & C. N. BALLOU.

Portland, May 12, 1852.—tf

GALVANIC LINAMENT,

PREPARED BY

J. P. ST. CLAIR,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY AT EDINburgh, and Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons;

FOR

Rheumatism, Swellings and Pains in the Joints, Tic Doloreux, and Ague in the Face, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Bruises Burns Scalds, and all Muscular and Ligamentous Affections.

No Remedy ever offered to the Public, will bear the test of experience better than this article; its superior efficacy is fully borne out by the testimonials of those who have used it. It is all that it is represented, and claims to be no more than what it is.

For Tooth-Ache,

It is the most effectual and easily applied remedy in use: all you have to do is to rub the tips of the fingers on the outside of the face, and bind up, if convenient.

TESTIMONIALS.

I certify that a few evenings ago, I had the toothache so bad [illegible] the skin came off my mouth from using different remedies, and could get no relief, until I applied St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment; I rubbed a little on my face, and the pain was all gone in a few minutes. [illegible] FORD.
N. E. House Portland Jan. 1852.

I hereby certify that I have sold a considerable quantity of Mr. St. Clair's Liniment to persons troubled with old Chronic Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frosted Feet; and I can safely recommend it from the high name they give it, to be one of the best and most effectual remedies of the present day. WALTER WILLIAMS.
No. [illegible] Street, Boston, [illegible].

I had [illegible] for a few days, and could obtain no relief until I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment—all pain was taken away with in an hour. H. C. [illegible],
Portland, [illegible] Keeper of the N. E. House

Portland, Jan. [illegible], 1852.

This may certify that I have used a Liniment prepared by Dr. J. P. St. Clair called the Galvanic Liniment, and I do not hesitate to say that it is the best article for Chilblains on the feet that I ever used, and would recommend it to the public as such. LORENZO STOWELL.

MR. JAMES EVANS, Blacksmith, of Cape Elizabeth, had his foot badly injured by a large piece of iron falling on the same. It was perfectly cured by only using one bottle of St. Clair's Liniment.

About two years ago, I used to be troubled with Rheumatism in my neck and shoulders so bad that I could scarcely move; I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment, it took all pain away within an hour, and I have never been troubled with it since. STEPHEN DAY.
North Fryeburgh, Jan. 1, 1852.

I have used Dr. St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment for my feet, which were swollen and had sores from Chilblains and Frost, and it effectually cured me when every thing else failed. G. V. JORDAN.
Saco, Jan. 3, 1852.

☞Prepared solely by the Proprietor, at his Medical Office, CASCO STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE, where it is sold Wholesale and Retail—and also by his authorized agents, at

25 Cts. per Bottle.

☞Also sold by the dozen or single bottle by C. W. ATWELL, No 4, under the United States Hotel W
Portland, Jan. 6, 1852 tf.

Valuable Publications.
BELA MARSH,
No. 25 CORNHILL, BOSTON,
HAS FOR SALE:

REVELATIONS, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant, price $2 00.
THE GREAT HARMONIA, Vol. 1.—The Physician, by do., $1 25
" " Vol. 2.—The Teacher, $1 00.
" " Vol. 3.—The Seer, $1 00.
A CHART, exhibiting an outline of the progressive history and approaching destiny of the race, by do., price $1 50.
THE PHILOSOPHY of Spiritual Intercourse, by do. price 50 cents.
THE PHILOSOPHY of Special Providences.—A Vision by do., price 15 cents.
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LIGHT FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD. Comprising a series of articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the rudimental and second spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, medium, 75.
THE PILGRIMAGE of Thomas PAINE, and others, to the Seventh Circle in the Spirit World. Rev Ch's Hammond, medium, 75.
FAMILIAR SPIRITS, and Spiritual Manifestations, by Professor Pond of the Bangor Theological Seminary, with a Reply by Veriphilos Credens, 15.
CHRIST AND THE PHARISEES, upon the Sabbath, price 20 cents
NARRATIVE of the Life of Frederick Douglass, price 25 cents.
NARRATIVE of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave, price 13 cents.
THE BRANDED HAND: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Florida, for aiding Slaves to escape from bondage, 25
UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY, by Lysander Spooner 50.
A DEFENCE FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES, by Lysander Spooner, 25.
POVERTY: its illegal causes and legal cure, by Lysander Spooner, 25.
A SERMON ON THE MEXICAN WAR, by Rev. Theodore Parker, 15.
A DISCOURSE occasioned by the death of John Quincy Adams, by Rev. T. Parker, 20.
HEALTH TRACTS, for the diffusion of knowledge on the preservation of Health, by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, price 75 cents.
THE GRAHAM JOURNAL of Health and Longevity, for the year 1839, (cloth,) price $1 00.
FEMALE MIDWIFERY ADVOCATED, by Samuel Gregory, A. M., price 12 cents.
PHRENOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.—Also, for sale as above, a general assortment of Phrenological and Phrenological publications from Messrs. Fowlers and Wells, and others.
Boston, May 25, 1852. 3m

To all Agriculturists,
HORTICULTURISTS.
and Florists.

THE following Valuable Books have just been published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 & 19 Cornhill, Boston.

Breck's Book of Flowers,
Being a complete guide to the cultivation of a Flower Garden; by Joseph Breck, Esq.. Price 75 cents.

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A thorough work on the Management of the Kitchen Garden, by Peter A. Schenck, price 50 cents

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Their Construction, Heating and Ventilation: by R. B Leuchars, Esq., price $1,00.

Cole's
American Veterinarian.
Or, Complete Farrier; by S. W. Cole, Esq.; price 50 cts

Cole's
American Fruit Book,
Or, Complete Orchardist; by S. W. Cole, Esq., price 50 cents.

48,000 COPIES
Of Mr. Cole's two excellent books, have already been published. The above valuable books are for sale by the principal booksellers throughout the country.

500 AGENTS WANTED,
To sell the above in every State in the Union. Address (post paid,) the publishers —16 1y

OIL STORE.

WM A. HYDE, late of the firm of Robinson & Hyde has removed to the store occupied by Blanchard & Cahoon, No. 208 Fore (near the foot of Plumb) street, where he will keep constantly on hand OILS of all kinds wholesale or retail, at the lowest Market prices
WM. A. HYDE.
July 9.. tf

Hayward's Gazetteer,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS WORK will comprise descriptions of all the States, Territories, Counties, Districts, Towns, Cities, Villages, Governments, Literary and other Public Institutions in the country of the United States;—also, its Mountains, Valleys, Seas, Islands, Capes, Bays, Harbors, &c.;—also, of its Lakes, Rivers, Canals, Railroads, Watering Mineral Springs, Fashionable Resorts, &c.;—to which will be appended the Census of the United States for 1850; numerous Statistical Tables, embracing a great amount of information [illegible] Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, &c.; also a good Map of the United States, and a Vignette Coat of Arms for each State. By JOHN HAYWARD, Author of the New England Gazetteer, Law Register, Book of Religions, &c

In regard to the preparation of the work, the Editor pledges his utmost fidelity and skill; and as zeal and perseverance in any work be pursuit are generally rewarded by improvement, he trusts that with the kind assistance of many distinguished literary men in various parts of the United States, he will be able to produce a Gazetteer, equal, if not superior to any of his former publications, to which his friends and patrons are respectfully referred.

The Editor feels highly honored for the expressions of commendation contained in the following note from some of the most distinguished literary gentlemen in the country:—

"That there is a loud call for a new Gazetteer of the United States, is evident to every one who considers that our country alters greatly in the course of ten years, as to many of its important interests.

"Its practical usefulness, if well executed, to all classes of our citizens, as well as to foreigners, who study the progress of our concerns, is obvious at the first glance.

"Thus demanded, it needs for its being properly collected, prepared, and edited, some one of long experience in such production, of particular and accurate research and observation, of ability to condense, and skill to arrange facts, and of indefatigable application. However diversified these essentials for making a valuable Gazetteer are, we are happy to say, that, in our opinion, they are all possessed by Mr. HAYWARD, who proposes to issue such a work, and who has, and that repeatedly, travelled over no inconsiderable portion of ground.

William Jenks, D. D., J. E. Worcester, LL. D., James Savage, LL. D., Edward Everett, LL. D., Barnus Seares, D. D., Rev. Joseph B. Felt.
April, 1852.

CONDITIONS.—This work will contain about 800 octavo pages, printed with a new and beautiful type, on good paper, full bound in leather, in superior style, with gilt back and corners

It will be published the present season, (1852,) and sold only by authorized Agents. Price to subscribers will be three dollars a copy, payable on delivery.

D. S. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine.
May 18—eop 8w.

DEATH TO THE LIVING!

LONG LIVE THE KILLERS.

The intollerable nuisance of BED BUGS can be got rid of effectually only by the use of the

DEAD SHOT!

A new exterminator, of tremendous power. The main agent employed in this preparation is a poison [illegible], which unlike a mineral in solution, is not soon rubbed off and wasted, but remains a long time wherever applied—a train of certain death, a perfect Bohon Upas to these destroyers of our nightly rest.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. — The great celebrity of this article, and the readiness of its sale, have tempted certain persons to get up a counterfeit, in which the name, and large portions of the label, are copied. Many Druggists, too, are starting up nostrums of their own, for killing BED BUGS, which they call "just the same," or "just as good."

Don't take up with anything short of the original, genuine KILLER, every bottle of which has upon it the name of L. L. DUTCHER. St. Albans, Vt. Try it and you shall

Sleep in Peace.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE

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